FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARY ACCUSES U.S. OF MILITARIZING SPACE

AU051608 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 5 Jul 82

["Instruction Threatening World Peace and Security" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 5 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov) -- The instruction announced by President Reagan on the future trends of U.S. space activities is a broad programme for the militarization of these activities and for preparations for waging a war in space. The United States, as seen from the President's instruction, is viewing space as a future theatre for hostilities, provides for deploying anti-satellite weapons, spy-satellites and war equipment including laser in space.

This is a programme extremely dangerous for world peace and security and incompatible to a number of international treaties and agreements. It is in overt contradiction to the spirit of the Final Act and agreements in Helsinki, to the resolution of the 36th session of the UN General Assembly on the matter of concluding an international treaty on banning the deployment of any kind of weapon in space, as well as to the 1967 treaty signed by the United States as well on the principles in the activity of states on researching and using space, to other international treaties, agreements and declarations. It can trigger an extremely dangerous arms race in space as well.

The President's instruction creates new difficulties in the disarmament talks, it leads to further deterioration of the international political climate. But is it not one of its aims?

This instruction reveals the falseness and invalidates any official declarations by Washington concerning a U.S. striving for reaching agreements on disarmament and ameliorating international relations.

The presidential instruction on the U.S. preparations for a space war was made on the landing of the U.S. space craft "Columbia" the flight of which was of exclusive military purpose.

What a contrast is revealed by the accidental but telling coincidence of the landing of two spacecraft: the Soviet, with international Soviet-French crew, which is a new success in using space for peaceful purposes, a success of the world science and of the international scientific cooperation, and the military demonstrations with the "shuttle" in space, followed by the President's instruction for a further escalation of armament by the United States and its preparations for space military operations.

ARMY DAILY COMMENTS ON HAIG'S RESIGNATION

AU031451 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 3 Jul 82

["On Haig's Resignation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) -- NARODNA ARMIYA analyzes in a signed commentary here today the resignation of the U.S. state secretary, Alexander Haig.

According to the author, the reasons for this are deeply rooted in the crisis of the politics and behaviour of American imperialism. "On these grounds the disagreements in the ruling circles of the United States on a wide range of international questions are acutely exacerbated", the author points out further.

He maintains a view that the trust in the United States has been gravely undermined on the international arena due to the unprincipled, inconsistent and hypocritical foreign policy pursued by Washington.

"The fact that in the course of a second mandate Shultz will be the fourth U.S. secretary of state is not a sign of stability but of a muddle in the foreign policy", the commentator notes. [sentence as received]

He prognosticates that the American foreign policy will continue to be characterized with instability being a product of militant imperialism which unceasingly strives after military superiority and world domination.

MEETING CONDEMNS ISRAELI ACTIONS IN LEBANON

AU051920 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 5 Jul 82

["Verdict on Israeli Aggression" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jul 5 (BTA) -- Israel's brutal aggression, her vandalic acts against the Lebanese and Palestinian population were sharply condemned today by the Sofia public. A meeting organized by the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa, was attended by the heads of the embassies of the steadfastness countries, as well as of the other Arab countries backing up the just cause of the Palestinian people.

The Israeli aggressors having captured already one third of Lebanon's territory, are massively destroying the Lebanese and Palestinian population, said in his speech Mr Slavcho Trunski, chairman of the Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa. He emphasized that Israel has started this aggression under the U.S. command and that her acts are a threat also for other Arab states. The speaker emphasizes that we insist that strict responsibility is demanded from both the aggressor and its patrons and instigators and that collective measures are taken for an all-round, just and permanent solution to the Middle East conflict. He pointed out that the only right way to such a settlement is convening an international conference on the Middle East attended by all the parties concerned.

Gratitude for the help being rendered by Bulgaria to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine was expressed by Mr Samih 'Abd al-Fatah, head of the permanent representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bulgaria.

DAILY INTERVIEWS ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER

AU031426 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 3 Jul 82

["We Do Not Want To Kill, We Do Not Want To Die" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jul 3 (BTA) -- Under the above headline RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries today an interview with Ms Ruth (Lubich), member of the Politburo of the CC of the Israeli Communist Party.

It is pointed out in the interview that the broad strata of the people in Israel have been seized by chauvinistic moods as a result of the Zionist propaganda; nevertheless, many people regard with utmost suspicion the explanations of this war against Lebanon, stressed Ms (Lubich).

She underlined that the Israeli Communist Party maintains that the Middle East problem can be solved solely with the establishment of an independent Palestinian state, bordering on Israel, and the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine.

Ms Ruth (Lubich) pointed out that the United States is trying to create in the Middle East an aggressive pact with Israeli help. According to her, toppling of the progressive anti-imperialist regimes in this region is being prepared and the Palestinian movement is the first target of this plot.

"As a citizen of Israel and as a mother I am ashamed that the sons of the Jewish people, who have suffered so much from the Nazi fascism, are now bombing towns and killing innocent people in Lebanon", stressed Ms (Lubich).

She expressed confidence that the Israeli movement, jointly with the international movement to halt the offensive in Lebanon, will succeed in stopping this horrible war.

ZHIVKOV CABLES REAGAN ON U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

AU031443 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, cabled a message of greetings to Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America. The cable contains on behalf of the State Council of Bulgaria congratulations on the occasion of the national day of the United States -- the Independence Day.

TODOROV MEETS WITH HONECKER, RETURNS HOME

AU021824 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly headed by Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, returned from Berlin today. The delegation had paid an official visit to the GDR.

Comrade Stanko Todorov was received by Comrade Erich Honecker in Berlin today. He presented most sincere greetings on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Comrade Erich Honecker.

During the meeting the state of relations between the SED and the BCP and between the GDR and Bulgaria was highly evaluated, relations which are developing along ascending lines.

The consistent implementation of agreements between the two countries was pointed out, agreements achieved at the summit meetings between the two party and state leaders. Comrades Stanko Todorov and Erich Honecker briefed each other on the successes of the working people in both countries in implementing the decisions of the congresses of both fraternal parties.

In discussing the world situation it was pointed that the GDR and Bulgaria have identical views on all international issues. Erich Honecker and Stanko Todorov expressed their high appreciation for the most recent initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at the limitation of armaments and for disarmament.

Comrade Erich Honecker also dwelt on the celebration of Georgi Dimitrov's centennial. He pointed out his high evaluation of the international thecretical conference devoted to the subject "Georgi Dimitrov's Cause and Our Time" which was held in Sofia. He also stressed the role of this conference in consolidating the unity of progressive forces in the world.

The Bulgarian parliamentary delegation was briefed on housing construction in the GDR today and visited the most recent housing complex in the [name indistinct] district of Berlin, as well as a few facilities for working people's recreation and sports.

REAGAN POLICY SEEKS ELIMINATION OF PLO

DW021033 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Showing disregard for the victims of aggression which already number in the thousands, and with shocking unscrupulousness, U.S. President Reagan at his latest press conference rejected any discontinuation of U.S. arms deliveries to Tel Aviv. Among other things, he referred to the elimination of the PLO as a U.S. policy goal in the present phase of the Middle East conflict. The President further stated that his government will stand by the sanctions directed against the construction of the natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. Pressure on West European countries in this regard will continue, he said.

CATHOLIC CONFERENCE CALLS FOR PEACE STRUGGLE

AU012141 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jun 82 p 2

[Summary] Cottbus -- "On Tuesday, a conference of some 60 representatives of Catholic parish and dean councils, members of church boards and other Catholics who are shaping life in their congregations, and at the same time bear responsibility in the socialist society, launched an 'appeal from Cottbus' to their cobelievers in the GDR.

"The Christian circles work group at the National Council of the GDR National Front had issued an invitation for the talks." In their unanimously adopted written declaration the participants approved the results of the Moscow world conference of religious representatives on saving life from a nuclear catastrophe. "The Catholics stressed that the Christians' deeds for peace are more needed now than ever. For this engagement, the Christians are finding situations which have a social impact in our service for peace, because state policy and the citizens' will for peace are basically identical." The Catholics present welcomed the Soviet decision to unilaterally renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

Introductory lectures about the Moscow world conference and about the preparations for the eighth plenum session of the Berlin conference, which is to take place in November, were read by Berlin theologian Josef Goebel and Hubertus Guske, chief editor of the journal BEGEGNUNG.

VERNER ATTENDS U.S. EMBASSY RECEPTION

DW021047 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] The American Embassy in Berlin today gave a reception marking the anniversary of U.S. independence. Among the guests were: Paul Verner, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the State Council; Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and Prof Heinrich Homann, deputy chairman of the State Council.

HONECKER GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD030856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 3 Jul (ADN) -- On the occasion of the U.S. Independence Day Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent a telegram of congratulations to U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

The telegram expresses the hope that the development of relations between the GDR and the United States on the basis of recognition of and respect for the principles of peaceful coexistence to the advantage of both peoples will continue and will help to secure a lasting peace.

FISCHER ARRIVES IN GREECE FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

LD051400 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, 5 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in the Greek Republic for an official visit today. He was invited by his Greek counterpart Ioannis Kharalambopoulos who cordially welcomed him at Athens airport. During his stay lasting several days the GDR foreign minister will be received by Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Greek Republic, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, and by Ioannis Alevras, president of Parliament.

Immediately following his arrival Oskar Fischer laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier outside the Parliament building. Next, the two ministers met for a first talk. Tonight they will take up political negotiations which will be continued on Tuesday. Ioannis Kharalambopoulos gave a luncheon at the Foreign Ministry today in honor of his guest from the GDR. The two ministers proposed toasts.

Toasts Exchanged at Luncheon

LD051730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Athens, 5 Jul (ADN) -- The first visit by a GDR foreign minister to Greece is based on the political will of the two sides for extending and strengthening relations between the two states, Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos underlined during a luncheon he gave today in honor of GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer.

The minister said in his toast that the Greek people believe firmly in the principles of national sovereignty, freedom and democracy. Greece is fighting for its national independence and supports peaceful cooperation with all peoples.

"The efforts toward developing our bilateral relations have so far helped to achieve satisfactory results in various areas," the foreign minister said. His government sees numerous additional opportunities for developing cooperation between the two states.

Referring to international problems, Ioannis Kharalambopoulos underlined that fruitful cooperation should be based on the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

It is especially important to respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonuse of force, peaceful solution of differences and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. All these principles are being callously violated, however, today. "After nearly 8 years, 36.4 percent of Cyprus, a sovereign, independent, nonaligned state and UN member, is still occupied by Turkish troops in contradiction to UN resolutions. I should like to take this opportunity to underline how much we appreciate the GDR's steady support for the Cypriot people."

The minister underlined that international tensions and various areas of crisis endanger world peace today. As an example of peaceful coexistence between countries with different sociopolitical systems, he praised the cooperation of the Balkan states.

"In this area Greece is working for international detente." His government supports the creation of a nuclear-free zone on the Balkan Peninsula and favors worldwide disarmament measures which should be controlled, balanced and based on sincerity and mutual trust.

Ioannis Kharalambopoulos expressed his certainty that the talks with the GDR foreign minister would contribute toward strengthening peace and developing bilateral relations between the two countries.

In his reply GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer emphasized that the objective of his visit is "to tighten the bands of constructive cooperation," thus contributing to peaceful cooperation in Europe and improvement of the international situation. All of the GDR's political efforts serve this objective.

Oskar Fischer emphasized that it gave him confidence to see that the two countries "in mankind's vital current question, the preservation of peace, have the same interests and that both our governments support arms limitation and disarmament." Safeguarding peace and preventing a nuclear inferno, in view of the excessive arms buildup and a furious confrontation course by imperialist circles, are the highest concern of the policy which the GDR, together with its allies, continues sincerely, determinedly and unswervingly.

"Given the already alarming international situation, an agreement between the USSR and the United States on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear weapons cannot be delayed," stressed Oskar Fischer. The GDR welcomes and supports the USSR's latest peace initiatives, including its readiness to have a mutual moratorium on the siting of medium-range nuclear missiles and, above all, the commitment it made before the second UN special session on disarmament not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. From this position we welcome and support the view of your prime minister that the Balkans should be turned into a nuclear-free zone of peace and cooperation, in the same way as we are advocating a nuclear-free, peaceful Mediterranean," he said.

The GDR foreign minister described the efforts of both states to contribute toward peace and security as elements effectively complementing each other. Oskar Fischer stressed: "All proposals and activities aimed at peace, security and good-neighborly cooperation have the GDR's undivided support." The GDR foreign minister strongly condemned Israel's brutal genocide against the Palestinian people and the population of Lebanon as well as their occupation of Lebanese territory which makes a mockery of every law. "The GDR calls for the aggressor to be curbed on the basis of the UN resloutions," stressed Oskar Fischer. The GDR's position, continued the minister, includes supporting the efforts for a peaceful solution to the Cyprus problem. In this case, too, UN resolutions point the way.

At the conclusion of his toast Oskar Fischer expressed his conviction that the results of his visit, the first official visit by a GDR foreign minister to Greece, would lend fresh impetus to bilateral relations.

SWISS PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

LD041654 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- A delegation of the Swiss Social Democratic Party, under the leadership of the party chairman, Helmut Hubacher, on Sunday ended its visit of several days to the GDR. The delegation, which came at the invitation of the SED Central Committee, made a tour of Berlin before its departure.

Communique Issued

LD041715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- The SED and the Swiss Social Democratic Party regard the removal of the danger of a nuclear world war as the most burning and urgent task of our time.

Concrete steps toward an end to the arms race and arms limitation and disarmament on the principle of equal and undiminished security cannot be delayed. This is established in a communique on the visit of a delegation of the Swiss Social Democratic Party to the GDR which was published in Berlin on Sunday.

"Both parties support all constructive proposals which would lead to a drastic reduction of the nuclear weapons and conventional arms sited in Europe. They are opposed to the promulgation of doctrines of a limited nuclear war and to efforts to alter the military strategic balance in favor of one side," it is further stated. "Both parties expressed their deep concern over the centers of conflict and war which have come into being in various regions. They support a ban on the development and introduction of new types and systems of nuclear weapons, in particular the neutron bomb." They stress the significance of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament from which they hope a renewed impetus will emerge.

"The partners in the talks agree that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems. They firmly approve the continuation of the political dialogue between East and West," it is further stated in the communique. "The protection and strengthening of the positive results of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe could in their view favorably influence the situation in the world. Both parties support a successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting and the calling of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe."

The constructive exchange of opinions between the SED and the Swiss Social Democratic Party showed, "despite ideological differences and different views on socialist policy, the usefulness and necessity of contacts and relations in the interest of peace, security and detente. Both parties agreed to continue their relations in this spirit."

During its stay in the GDR, the delegation was also received by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. It held talks with numerous other representatives of public life in the GDR.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF BULGARIA'S TODOROV

Meeting With Honecker

LD022034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council Friday received member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Stanko Todorov for a friendly visit.

The guest, who is in the GDR as head of a delegation of the highest people's representative body in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, conveyed fraternal greetings from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which Erich Honecker cordially reciprocated. Erich Honecker and Stanko Todorov paid tribute to the high level of relations between the SED and BCP, the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, which are developing dynamically and continuously. The agreements reached at the meetings of the party and state leaderships in 1977 and 1979 are being purposefully implemented.

Both sides briefed each other on the activities of their countries' workers in the successful implementation of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 12th BCP Congress.

On internal issues it was stated that in view of the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup it is becoming increasingly clearer that the struggle for the securing of peace is the most important task of our time. Erich Honecker and Stanko Todorov paid tribute to the latest initiatives of the Soviet Union on arms limitation and disarmament. The USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a step of historical signifiifance and encourages the peoples in the struggle for averting the threat of a nuclear inferno.

Other participants in the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, were Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber, and Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council. Vulcho Naydenov, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the GDR, was also present.

Visit Concluded

LD022038 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1242 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- With a tour of the city of Berlin on Friday the delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, ended its 5-day visit to the GDR.

In the city borough of Prenzlauerberg the guests saw something of the reconstruction and modernization of residential buildings. In the leisure and recreation center Stanko Todorov paid tribute to the excellent conditions offered by the center to workers at minimal entry costs. So far more than 7 million citizens have visited this sports center.

The tour ended with a visit to Berlin's latest residential estate Marzahn. During a tour of the social center the members of the Bulgarian delegation learned more on the building and traffic designs in the largest new estate in the GDR.

KLEIBER'S TALKS WITH USSR MINISTERS REPORTED

LD022008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1747 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Jul (ADN) — Guenther Kleiber, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for construction of general, machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicles, visited the Soviet Union 28 June-2July 1982 for talks on deepening and expanding economic and scientific-technical cooperation in general engineering, agricultural engineering and vehicle construction.

He had talks with K.N. Belyak, USSR minister for machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, A.A. Yezhevskiy, USSR minister for tractor and agricultural machine building, V.N. Polyakov, USSR minister for machine building for light and food industry and household appliances; and I.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR state committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture.

He had meetings with L.A. Kostandov and A.K. Antonov on questions of common interest.

As a result of the talks specific measures were formulated to intensify and expand specialization, collaboration and scientific-technical cooperation in order to improve the supply of high-grade, high-performance agricultural machinery, installations for the agricultural and food industries, commercial vehicles, consumer goods and supplies for the economies and population of both countries.

Partner ministries of both countries discussed tasks and questions concerning the development of bilateral relations in the economic and scientific-technological sphere to intensify production and enhance the impact and speed of scientific-technological advance. They formulated joint measures to develop and produce industrial robots, research and introduce highly productive new technologies and processes, and develop products.

FISCHER RECEIVES UNESCO OFFICIALS 2 JULY

LD022216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1654 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received on Friday the heads of the delegations to the 20th coordinating meeting of the UNESCO commissions of the socialist countries. During the meeting he welcomed the activity of UNESCO, aimed at peace, detente and understanding among peoples. The policies of the socialist states, which are in agreement with the humanist concerns of UNESCO, and their achievements in education, science and culture has special significance for the realization of the demanding aims of the organization contained in the UNESCO Constitution.

AGREEMENTS WITH DRA, CUBA, GRENADA APPROVED

LD022010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer introduced the law on the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Afghanistan, which was signed on 21 May 1982 in Berlin by Erich Honecker and Babrak Karmal. The treaty was aimed at further deepening the friendly cooperation for peace and social progress between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, thus fulfilling the national interests of both states. The two sides affirm their desire to work for the further consolidation of peace and security in Europe, Asia and all over the world. They are determined to make every effort to continue, consolidate and expand the process of detente, as well as to implement general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament.

"This is particularly valuable today" said Fischer, "because the most aggressive, imperialist circles alarmingly raise international tensions and insecurity and try to change the existing approximate balance with arms buildup and confrontation. Crude attempts at interference and unconcealed support for the counterrevolution in Afghanistan, as well as for the war of extermination against the Palestinian people in Lebanon, are equally a part of this policy."

Oskar Fischer underlined that it was appropriate to state that in many places the lessons of the Hitler fascist era should have been heeded as they have been in the GDR. Then crimes of genocide like those occurring in Lebanon would not happen. He recalled Erich Honecker's words at the SED Central Committee's fourth meeting: that the policy of confrontation must not be allowed to succeed.

The foreign minister added that the less interstate relations are overshadowed by a policy that threatens peace and centers on conflict, confrontation and interference in internal affairs, the more free, beneficial and comprehensive they become. "In view of the decisions and statements heard from Versailles and Bonn, the venues of imperialist summits, this must be stated. Unfortunately, these meetings did not signal the necessary relaxation, but rather the contrary is true. Of course, this is still not enough for those who whip up the confrontation course -- though they are obviously not united. As recent decisions to impede trade with the Soviet Union show, they are doing everything to escalate confrontation as quickly and lastingly as possible." The minister went on to stress: "The treaty now before us again reflects our firm intention to oppose the most aggressive imperialist circles' course of confrontation with the socialist policy of peace."

Minister Fischer then introduced the GDR's consular agreements with the Republic of Cuba, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and Grenada. He said they reflect agreement of interests and views in the anti-imperialist struggle to maintain and secure peace. The consular relations laid down in them will have the effect of promoting cooperation in other sectors, too.

The new agreement with Cuba accords with the high level of fraternal relations between the two states, which has been achieved on the basis of the treaty of friendship. Oskar Fischer said that the consular agreement with Afghanistan is an initial concrete expression of the treaty on friendship and cooperation. With their consular agreement the GDR and Grenada socialism and the national liberation movement and further strengthening the forces of peace and social progress.

The four bills have not been discussed by the committee for Foreign Affairs and by the Constitution and Law Committee. Both committees recommended that they be adopted. The deputies approved the laws.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PLENUM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

LD021206 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The fifth meeting of the GDR People's Chamber began this morning in Berlin. At the start of the meeting the deputies carried out personnel changes. They complied with the wish expressed by Ernst Goldenbaum to relieve him of the post of deputy chairman of the State Council for health reasons. Dr Ernst Mecklenburg will become the new deputy chairman. President of the National Front National Council Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz was elected member of the State Council, and Deputy Rudi Roth, member of the Democratic Peasants Party Parliamentary group was elected member of the People's Chamber Presidium.

FINANCE MINISTER REPORTS 1981 BUDGET ACCOUNTS

LD022032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1112 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- The People's Chamber has confirmed the 1981 budget accounts and approved the budget accounting by the Council of Ministers. In his speech on the budget accounts, Finance Minister Ernst Hoefner said that the great efforts made by the working people in 1981 had been fruitful. The produced national income in 1981 totalled about M196 billion, M8.9 billion more than in 1980, the highest growth attained in absolute terms. The progress made in utilizing the qualitative factors of economic growth were reflected in the 1981 budget. "In implementing the People's Chamber law on the 1981 state budget, a revenue of M167.5 billion was achieved. The plan was exceeded by 1.8 percent. Within this framework expenditure totalled M167.2 billion. A surplus of revenue over expenditure of over M300 million is evidence of an improved cost-benefit ratio."

The minister continued: "Over 75 percent of the state budget revenue last year came from net income produced by the creative work of the combines and enterprises in industry -- in the construction industry, in agriculture and the food industry, in transport and communications -- and in distribution. The planned total of state budget revenues was exceeded." This was largely due to the publicly-owned industry combines most of which produced additional profits.

In 1981 the state allocated M58.3 billion from public funds for the benefit of the population. These services were free of charge and amounted on average to M883 a month for a family of four. The increase of these funds by 10.6 percent over 1980 shows how much social security is a matter of everyday life in the GDR because the well-being of the people is the paramount concern of the policy pursued by the worker-peasant power.

The house-building program, the core of social policy, recorded its best results in 1981. The building of new and the modernization of existing homes improved housing conditions for 550,000 citizens. The state provided M8.2 billion for this purpose including the maintenance and management of the housing stock and the retention of low rents.

The minister stressed: The growing expenditure to ensure stable consumer prices for basic goods and fares and other tariffs is of great political and social importance. In 1981 it totalled M20.3 billion, the equivalent of some M1,185 per citizen. This is an increase of M195 compared with 1980.

The state budget provided M11,155.7 million to support stable food prices and M2,890.9 million to subsidize passenger fares.

"People measure our caring socialist state not least by what it is doing for our children. Special attention is always being devoted to the education and training of the growing generation for the all-round strengthening of the GDR. That includes care for our youngest in nursery schools as well as tasty school meals, school transport and much else that serves the well-being of our children and young people. Last year our state spent M9.9 billion on the socialist educational system; M854 million was spent on school meals and meals for children."

It is one of the basic values of real socialism that every young person can learn a trade or profession and become a class-conscious and highly qualified skilled worker. The state provided extensive funds for this purpose in 1981 including M2,202.7 million for higher and specialized education and M873.7 million for vocational training.

A total of M10 billion was spent on public health and social services in 1981, mainly on securing and improving medical and social care. The social insurance system in 1981 provided significant benefits totalling M29.6 billion, particularly for pensions, sickness benefit and maternity benefits.

"In order to guarantee fully the rights and claims of working people, payments of M13.9 billion were made from state budget funds to the social insurance system in line with the social policy of our socialist society."

Expenditure on cultural purposes, including theaters, cultural centers, amateur arts, museums and galleries, libraries, music schools and monuments in 1981 amounted to M1,717.8 million.

Minister Hoefner said that the expenditure of M10.1 billion planned for national defense in 1981 had been provided from the state budget and used for measures to protect socialism and preserve peace.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER APPROVES LAW ON LPG'S

LD021528 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0918 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin, 2 Jul (ADN) -- At the fifth meeting of the GDR People's Chamber in Berlin today Heinz Kuhrig, minister for agriculture, forestry and food, introduced the law on agricultural producer cooperatives (LPG law). This law was unanimously approved in draft form by the 2,212 delegates to the 12th GDR Agricultural Congress (13-14 May) after 6 months of public discussion.

Kuhrig said that the new law again confirms that in the GDR cooperative farmers, LPG's and cooperative ownership are and remain an indispensable part of socialist society. The new law, which replaces the LPG law of 1959, is an expression and result of the changes which have taken place in the GDR's villages in the past decades.

The most important concern is to create further favorable conditions for the development of productive forces and of socialist production relations in the countryside, and for the work of all cooperative farmers. It is logical therefore, in the development of performance reserves when applying the SED's economic strategy, to take as a basis the great opportunities inherent in cooperative ownership of the means of production and in cooperative democracy.

The new LPG law is primarily aimed at active participation by all cooperative members in the management, planning and organization of their LPG's and further perfecting the principle of work performance on the basis of cooperative distribution principles. It also aims at raising the role and responsibility of brigades and departments and at even closer cooperation between crop cultivation and livestock farming in the cooperatives and also at community work in the territory. The minister added: "With the further expansion of territorial production and work organization there is also an increase in the role and importance of the village as a place in which to live and work. LPG and village continue to determine one another as do those spheres of life and work which substantially influence the political, economic, social and intellectual-cultural development of cooperative farmers."

While maintaining the principle that the soil is and remains the property of cooperative farmers, the law creates all the necessary conditions for gaining the highest possible yields in the interest of the rapid growth of the national economy and of the people's welfare. The further deepening of cooperation in socialist agriculture is of great importance. The most essential task in the interest of all the partners involved is to place greater emphasis on joint responsibility for increasing production and efficiency.

The law regulates the legal principles for cooperative work. Heinz Kuhrig said: "Binding on all cooperation relations are democratic forms of management which ensure that the will of all partners in shaping cooperation always receives attention, and that principles such as voluntariness, equal rights and mutual advantage for all concerned are preserved. The principle for cooperation is that LPG's always retain their economic and legal independence. The cooperatives bear full responsibility, in accordance with their independence, for the effective use of their property.

The law also contains important regulations affecting each LPG member personally, such as the right to take part in cooperative work, the right to participate in the LPG's economic output, the right to training and further education, to vacations and recreation, and to social security. The law guarantees farmers the running of a private holding and binds LPG's to support them in working the land and to promote individual livestock farming.

The minister said 34,000 comments from the population have led to 95 additions to the content of the law and 74 editorial alterations.

Michael Koplanski, chairman of the People's Chamber Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Food, recommended that the LPG law should be adopted. The Constitution and Law Committee also proposed that the law should be passed.

First to speak in the debate was Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. As spokesman for the SED parliamentary group he emphasized that the basic concern of the new law consists in further consolidating socialist production relations in the countryside, developing the class of cooperative farmers and steadily deepening their alliance with the working class. He said: "Creative application of the Leninist cooperative plan to our conditions permits a high level of social and economic development in our socialist agriculture." The basic differences between town and country are being gradually overcome.

LPG's, producing on modern lines, determine the face of GDR agriculture today. They farm 87.6 percent of the land under cultivation and produce 95 percent of the crops available to the state and 76 percent of animal products. The percentage of those employed in agriculture who have received training has risen from 5.9 percent in 1960 to 89 percent in 1981. The number of college cadres has increased almost tenfold.

Werner Felfe said the new LPG law offers all the preconditions for the required high increase in performance in order to reliably ensure the supply of food to the people and the supply of agricultural raw materials to industry in the eighties. This demands that the SED's economic strategy should be implemented in agriculture, too, as an integral part of the national economy's unified reproduction process and that higher results should be achieved in fields and in barns with a considerable reduction in expenditure. It is a matter of maximum and stable yields in all forms of cultivation, and primarily in grain crops and fodder production. In agriculture the main road to higher performance is even closer links between the advantages of socialism and the scientific-technical revolution. The law makes visible the great changes which have taken place as a result of the farmers' voluntary merger with cooperative production, Felfe said.

Gerhard Schmidt, LPG chairman from Dahlenwarsleben, spoke for the Democratic Peasants' Party parliamentary group. He described the bill as an agrarian policy document of great importance. The People's Chamber president then said that the parliamentary groups of the CDU, the Liberal Democratic Party, the NDP, the FDGB, the Democratic Women's League, the FDJ, and of the Cultural League have told the Presidium that they approve the law. The deputies passed the LPG law.

PEOPLE'S POLICE CELEBRATE 37TH ANNIVERSARY

Order of the Day

AU021916 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 82 p 2

[ADN Report: "Order of the Day on the German People's Police Day: Col Gen Friedrich Dickel Thanks Ministry of Interior Members"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In an Order of the Day on the 37th anniversary of the founding of the German People's Police, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police [DVP], expressed gratitude and recognition to the members, civilian employees, and voluntary DVP helpers. The members of the DVP and of the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior are fulfilling their class assignment responsibly and ambitiously. They reliably protect the worker-peasant power, the socialist gains, the peaceful life and creative work of our people," the order reads.

Imbued with the principles of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the sergeants, officers and civilian employees have always been loyal to the cause of the Marxist-Leninist party, to the fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union and the other peoples of the socialist community of states. Their activities serve the strengthening of the socialist state power and are aimed at safeguarding, together with the working people, the observance of legal norms, of socialist legality and of a high degree of public order and security.

SED Central Committee Greetings

AU021738 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the members of the German People's Police on their day of honor today:

Comrade sergeants, junior commanders, officers and generals!

Comrade civilian employees and voluntary helpers of the German People's Police!

The SED Central Committee sends you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the 37th anniversary of the German People's Police [DVP]. The Central Committee expresses thanks to all members of the DVP and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior for their high readiness to perform their responsible work in protecting the GDR's worker-peasant power.

In accordance with the class assignment you have contributed toward further strengthening the authority of the socialist state power and consolidating the confidence of the citizens in legal security in our society.

The aggravation of the international situation by the imperialist intensified armament and confrontation requires that the members of the DVP and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior constantly keep the fighting strength and the readiness for performance at the necessary level. Your high vigilance and resolute action, together with that of the comrades of the other protective and security organs of our state, must guarantee that the peace-endangering, antisocialist intentions of the enemy are checked.

The securing of the revolutionary achievements of our people and of the peaceful life and the property of citizens requires that socialist law and socialist legality be consistently implemented everywhere. Here it is important that the DVP is increasing its authority as a friend and helper of the people through exemplary work.

Utmost attention must be paid to protecting the national economy. Socialist activity for high public order and security must be universally promoted to further improve socialist democracy.

The decisive source for high effectiveness and quality in police work has been and will remain the consistent implementation of the leading role of the party and the consolidation of the fighting strength of the party organizations in the departments and units.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that the comrades of the DVP and the other organs of the Ministry of the Interior as well as the civilian employees and the numerous voluntary helpers will also exert all their efforts in the future to always guarantee public order and security in accordance with the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. We wish you new successes, creative vigor and all the best in private life for this.

PLAN TO INCREASE BROWN COAL EXTRACTION PRAISED

DW051105 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 3 Jul 82

[From the Newsreel]

[Text] The SED Central Committee has expressed gratitude and recognition to the republic's miners and energy workers on their day of honor. The letter signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, emphasizes that the daily fulfillment of all plan and supply tasks with regard to domestic energy sources and raw materials continues to be of maximum national economic moment for the implementation of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. The following is a report from the festive ceremony in Salzwedel:

The 245,000 miners and energy workers in the GDR observe their day of honor with a balance hseet of good performance. This is what Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy, stresses in his festive speech. This good performance includes a plan lead of 1-2 days by the end of the first half of the year. He says that the hitherto greatest result in brown-coal extraction was scored in 1981. For 1982 it is the goal of the stripmine collectives to deliver 2 million tons of crude brown coal in excess of the commitments undertaken. This is what the miners told Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a letter.

[Begin Mitzinger recording] The effective utilization of the raw materials, energy sources and materials at our disposal is a task of paramount significance. The decision of the fourth SED Central Committee meeting have underscored once again that the level and the national economic effectiveness of the supply with raw materials, fuels and energy exerts a decisive influence on the dynamic development of our national economy's potential. In keeping with the decision of the fourth meeting it is also important in the mining and energy sectors to guarantee continuously the intensive expanded reproduction, to produce more and qualitatively better commodities with less input, to utilize domestic options to a greater extent and to make do with what we have. [applause] [end recording]

Subsequently the minister and the chairman of the Central Executive Board of the Industrial Labor Union for Miners and Energy Workers, Guenther Wolf, awarded the title of Meritorious Miner and/or Energy Worker of the GDR to 65 working people of these industrial branches.

Participants who were cordially welcomed at the festive function on the occasion of the day of miners and energy workers were Kurt Tiedke, first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED Executive Board; Alfred Rohde, first secretary of the Wismut Area [Directorate] SED Executive Board; Dr Manfred Bochmann, minister of geology; and Dr Karl Koering, deputy minister of ore mining, metallurgy and potash.

1964 MONEY BILLS INVALIDATED BY STATE BANK

AU021917 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 82 p 2

[ADN report: "State Bank Notification"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- The press office of the GDR State Bank announces: New bills with the currency designation "Mark of the GDR" have been systematically issued since 1973. The bank bills of the 1964 issue with the currency designation "Mark of the German Central Bank" will become invalid as legal tender effective 1 January 1983. After that date they must not be offered or accepted as payment. These bank bills can still be exchanged at the counters of the financial institutions.

HOFFMANN MAKES CLOSING SPEECH AT MILITARY ACADEMY

LD022014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1303 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Dresden, 2 Jun (ADN) -- A college conference of the National People's Army, Border Guards and Civil Defense of the GDR ended on Friday at the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden.

In his closing address Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, summed up by saying that the discussion confirmed that the military colleges continue to distinguish themselves as centers of ideological-theoretical and military-scientific work by means of a high level of quality and efficiency in education, training and research.

VIKTOROV-LED SOVIET TU DELEGATION VISITS

LD031848 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) — A delegation of the All-Union Central Council of the Soviet Trading Unions, headed by Secretary A.V. Viktorov, has paid a visit to Hungary.

The guests studied production on household plots, the sale and purchase system and the role of trade unions in assisting household farming. They had talks with Laszlo Gal, deputy secretary-general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

Before its departure, the Soviet TU delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, secretary-general of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions.

PRAGUE CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD052024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] A party delegation from Prague headed by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and chief secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, arrived in Budapest for talks. The Hungarian delegation is headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee. The work of the party organizations of the two cities is going to be the subject of the discussion.

KADAR, LAZAR, PUJA MEET WITH NIXON

LD051834 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 5 (MTI) — Richard M. Nixon, former president of the United States of America, who is currently in Hungary on the invitation of Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, has held talks with Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Najos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Frigyes Puja, foreign minister.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE SAUDI ARABIA'S KING FAHD

LD021840 Prague CTK in English 1716 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has sent a greetings message to King Fahd, ruler of Saudi Arabia, on his accession to the throne. Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has conveyed his good wishes to Crown Prince 'Abdallah on his appointment as first deputy prime minister.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

LD031850 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, has greeted in a telegram Ronald Reagan, president of the United States of America, on the country's national day.

MALAYSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

LD021158 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 1 (MTI) -- As has been reported, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, met Tan Sri Mohamed Ghazali bin Shafie, Malaysian minister of foreign affairs, who is currently in Hungary on an official visit, on Thursday in Budapest.

The Malaysian minister of foreign affairs concluded his visit on Thursday and left Budapest.

According to information of MTI's correspondent, talks between the Malaysian foreign minister and Hungarian foreign minister Frigyes Puja focused on international issues of mutual interest and questions of bilateral relations.

The sides stated that the basic effort of their country's foreign policy is to contribute to reducing international tension, strengthening the peace and security of Europe and South-East Asia, thus of the world as well.

The two foreign ministers consider averting the danger of nuclear war, bringing concrete disarmament measures as soon as possible to be of fundamental significance. They greeted the special disarmament session of the UN and the commencement of the Geneva Soviet-American talks.

The negotiating parties voiced anxiety because there are dangerous hotbeds of tension in many parts of the world, and took a stand for peacefully solving debated issues through negotiations, in harmony with the rights and interests of the concerned peoples. They assured of their support the full enforcement of the Palestinian people's rights, and firmly condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon and other Arab states. They took a stand for eliminating the last remnants of the colonial system and against every manifestation of neocolonialism and racial discrimination. They support the efforts for establishing a new world economic order.

The sides discussed in detail the situation in South-East Asia, they agreed that the problems have to be solved without external interference, in harmony with the interest of the concerned states, making efforts for peaceful cooperation.

Reviewing bilateral relations the foreign minister stated that there are considerable possibilities to be exploited for mutually advantageous trade, economic, cultural, technical-scientific and sports cooperation. The sides agreed that relations of the concerned professional authorities and companies will be made more regular in the interest of exploring and fully exploiting these, and the possibilities of concluding agreements promoting cooperation will be investigated.

L'UNITA VIEWS SHUFFLE OF FOREIGN POLICY CHIEFS

PM021507 Venice L'UNITA in Italian 27 Jun 82 p 19

[Italo Furgeri dispatch: "Foreign Policy Chiefs Change In Budapest"]

[Text] Budapest -- Significant changes in top party and state positions were announced yesterday at the end of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] Central Committee session. Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary for foreign policy, leaves the Central Committee and becomes chairman of the Central Control Commission, which is a separate organization from the Central Committee.

Gyenes' job has been given to Peter Varkonyi, hitherto editor of the official party daily NEPSZABADSAG. The newspaper's new editor is Janos Berecz, who leaves his job on the Central Committee foreign commission which is taken by Ambassador to Moscow Matyas Szuros. Erno Lakatos, director of MTI, the official news agency, goes to head the Central Committee Agitation and Propaganda Department where he replaces Imre Gyori who will have a post abroad.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Aczel returns from the government to the party. As Central Committee secretary he will be in charge of education, arts, sciences and culture. He is replaced by Patriotic Front Chairman [as published] Istvan Arlos who is replaced by Culture Minister Imre Pozsgay who, in return, is replaced by Deputy Secretary of the Academy of Sciences Bela Kopeczi.

The voice of change had been heard for some weeks. Some changes were expected, others were not. It is certainly not possible merely to say, as the official communique does, that they are the result of the requirements of practical work. What thoughts do they prompt? Above all there is reason to wonder why the party's two top foreign policy chiefs (Gyenes and Berecz) are being changed at the same time -- a rather unusual event. Was there dissatisfaction? Will there be some changes of course? It is difficult to say. Nonetheless, two factors are symptomatic: 1 -- it seems that Gyenes did not speak on foreign policy during the Central Committee meeting which had only just ended; 2 -- in the communique which announces the changes there is no mention of the MSZMP's cooperation with the socialist and social democratic parties. Was that accidental, an omission or does it mean something else? In addition what interpretation should be given to the appointment of the ambassador to Moscow to chief of the Foreign Affairs Commission and that of the "orthodox" Peter Varkonyi to the post of Central Committee secretary with responsibility for foreign policy?

However, Imre Gyori's replacement in the Agitation and Propaganda section leadership by Erno Lakatos, who is regarded as less open-minded, seems easier to interpret. That interpretation can also be given to the sacking of the "progressive" culture minister.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON 23 JUNE CC SESSION

AU291423 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 26 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

["Communique on the 23 June 1982 Session of the MSZMP Central Committee"]

[Text] The MSZMP Central Committee held a session, presided over by Comrade Janos Kadar, on 23 June 1982. In addition to the members of the Central Committee, the chairman and secretary of the Central Control Committee, the heads of the departments of the Central Committee, the first secretaries of the county party committees, the secretaries of the Budapest Party Committee, the secretaries of the National Trade Union Council, the members of the Council of Ministers, the chairman of the state wages and labor office, the chairman of the Central Statistical Office, the director of the World Economic Research Institute and the heads of the central press participated in the session.

The Central Committee reverently commemorated its deceased member, Comrade Arpad Papp.

The Central Committee discussed and approved:

A report submitted by Comrade Mihaly Korom, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, on topical international issues and,

A report submitted by Comrade Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committpe, on experiences of the implementation of the 1982 plan for the people's economy to date and the development of our foreign economic relations and tasks of their development.

I.

The Central Committee reviewed important international events of the period since its April session and the development of interparty and interstate relations.

1. The Central Committee concluded that the international situation has remained tense. The fundamental reason for that is the aggressive policy of extremist circles of imperialism, their endeavor to obtain superior military strength and thereby change the historically developed international balance of power to their own advantage. The attitude of these circles, which endangers international security, and their efforts to intensify the arms race and unleash local wars have a detrimental impact on international life.

The repeated initiatives and steps of the Soviet Union and the socialist community toward preserving the results of detente, halting the arms race and continuing the policy of peaceful coexistence are having a favorable impact on the development of the international situation.

The Central Committee pledges its support for the constructive Soviet proposals announced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 10th Komsomol Congress and the initiatives made in the Soviet memorandum submitted at the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament. From the viewpoint of strengthening trust, it regarded as highly significant the commitment assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Hungarian public opinion has gladly welcomed the agreement reached on beginning Soviet-U.S. talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. We trust that these talks, as well as the talks on European medium-range nuclear weapons, will result in coming to terms that will avert the dangers threatening European and world peace. We welcome the concept of a top-level meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The host of people of diverse political convictions and outlooks who act against armament and in the defense of peace is increasing throughout the world. Also the Moscow Peace Conference of World Religions, in the work of which responsible figures of the Hungarian churches actively participated, adopted a stance in favor of the cause of peace.

At the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, the Hungarian People's Republic came out in favor of accepting a comprehensive disarmament program that makes the elaboration of specific disarmament measures possible. Our country is interested in the work of the Madrid meeting devoted to aspects of European security and cooperation being concluded with the adoption of a substantive and forward-looking final document.

2. In their international activity, our party and government pay particular attention to developing the relations maintained with the socialist countries.

The talks between Janos Kadar and Comrad Nikolay Tikhonov in Budapest, the talks of deputy chairmen of the Soviet Union's Council of Ministers in Hungary and exchanges of views and experiences between MSZMP and CPSU representatives on topical international, economic and social-political issues have considerably contributed to the develppment of Hungarian-Soviet relations.

The official, friendly visit of the party-state delegation led by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski to our country was an outstanding event of Hungarian-Polish relations. We reaffirmed at the talks our party's and people's solidarity with the Polish communists and the activity of all Polish patriots toward overcoming the crisis and achieving a socialist consolidation. The top-level meeting, as well as the talks between party, government and mass organization representatives and increasingly brisk contacts between sister counties have further strengthened cooperation between our parties and countries and friendship between our peoples.

The visit of the GDR party-government delegation led by Comrade Erich Honecker to Hungary constituted an important milestone in strengthening the relations between our parties and countries and intensifying friendship between the two peoples. The meeting and talks imparted an additional impetus to the further development and intensification of our political, economic and cultural cooperation.

In the past months consultations with representatives of the fraternal parties and sessions of intergovernmental economic and technical-scientific cooperation committees helped the development of multilateral relations among the socialist countries and their acquaintance with and utilization of their experiences of constructive work.

3. The 36th session of CEMA was held in Budapest at the beginning of June, with the participation of delegations led by deputy premiers of the member countries. This significant session served well the intensification of socialist economic integration and cooperation among the member countries. It has vividly proven that in the current tense international situation, when the most reactionary circles of imperialism want to force an excessive arms race on the world and try to freeze mutually beneficial economic relations, the socialist countries are concentrating their efforts on peaceful construction and are striving to expand international cooperation.

4. The Hungarian People's Republic is developing its relations with countries of different social systems on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Proceeding from the fact that mutually beneficial East-West economic relations exercise a stabilizing effect on the development of international relations, the Central Committee has appraised positively the visit paid by Comrade Janos Kadar to the FRG at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Those talks also have contributed to the development of bilateral relations, as well as to maintaining the dialogue among the countries of the two world systems.

The talks by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the government, in the United States, and other meetings by representatives of our country with responsible factors of numerous capitalist countries manifested mutual interest in maintaining and developing political, economic and other relations.

The visit by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to Burma and the Philippines is serving the purpose of strengthening relations between our country and developing countries.

5. Along with our public opinion, the Central Committee resolutely condemns Israel's latest aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian Arab people and adopts a position once more in favor of a comprehensive and just settlement, through negotiations, of the Middle East problem. The adventurous policy of the Israeli leadership seriously endangers the security of the peoples of the area and further intensifies international tension. Immediate cessation of the armed attack on Lebanon, an unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops without delay and observance of Lebanon's sovereignty are indispensable for preventing a spreading of the recently erupted crisis.

6. Also in the past months, our party conducted an extensive activity to strengthen our relations with the communist and workers parties.

The international solidarity of the Hungarian Communists was manifest in the participation of delegations of our party in the congresses of the progressive party of the working people of Cyprus, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the Vietnam Communist Party. Better understanding of each other's positions and the promoting of cooperation were served by meetings of our party's representatives with leaders of the communist and workers parties of several capitalist countries.

7. The international communist movement and progressive-minded people throughout the world have commemorated in a worthy manner the 100th anniversary of the birth of the great revolutionary, Georgi Dimitrov. Our party was represented by a delegation at the international conference and memorial celebration held in Sofia. The events staged with the participation of leading representatives of over 140 parties and movements have convincingly proved the outstanding significance of the activity of the great revolutionary in the development of the international communist movement and the topicality of Dimitrov's life work in the struggle waged for social progress and peace.

II.

The Central Committee reviewed the experiences of the implementation of the 1982 plan for the people's economy to date. It has concluded that our people are working purposefully, in a stable domestic political atmosphere, toward fulfilling this year's plan.

1. Industrial production continued to increase in a differentiated way, approximating the specifications of the plan, in the first 5 months of the year. Sales lagged behind the rate of growth of production. Seasonal agricultural chores were carried out in an orderly manner. The sowing of cereals came close to what has been planned, while the increase of livestock exceeded the planned extent. Somewhat more slaughtering animals and animal products were procured than last year.

The foreign trade turnover is lower than last year, and terms of trade deteriorated.

The monetary income of the population and retail trade turnover increased more rapidly than planned in the first 5 months of the year. On the whole, we succeeded in ensuring a balanced supply of commodities.

2. International economic conditions have become even more difficult than previously, marketing opportunities and financial conditions have further deteriorated. In order to counteract this situation it is necessary to intensify the potential of the national economy. Fulfillment of the 1982 plan for the national economy, improvement of the foreign economic equilibrium and an even more rapid development of qualitative changes that ensure lasting results in the economy call for even greater efforts than heretofore in management and implementation alike.

The Central Committee concluded that, to achieve our objectives, it is indispensable to improve the efficiency of economic activity and sales in foreign markets, conserve energy and materials, reduce investments and the accumulation of stocks and develop performances and wages in a more coordinated manner. Initiative, organization and better adaptation to demand must be enhanced in economic management and units pursuing economic activity. Managers who resolutely undertake to enforce greater demands must be supported.

3. The Central Committee calls on the party organizations to contribute to a successful accomplishment of tasks through their active poltical work of persuasion and organization and their initiatives.

The Central Committee is convinced that the tasks laid down in the 1982 plan can be accomplished even under the prevailing conditions through the unified will and active collaboration of our people and better work.

III.

The Central Committee reviewed the development of our foreign economic relations in the 1970-81 period. It concluded that the Hungarian people's economy developed dynamically and in a fundamentally balanced manner at the beginning of the seventies. However, beginning with 1973-74, radical changes took place in the world economy. There was a great increase in the prices of basic materials and energy and, subsequently, the increase in international trade slowed down. All that has considerably changed the external conditions for our economic development.

1. The Central Committee emphasizes: The long-term objectives of our economic policy remain unchanged; however, the essential changes in external conditions have altered the key points of economic activity and the means for attaining the objectives.

Our party's 12th congress in March 1980 declared that, in the present phase of socialist construction and under the prevailing circumstances, the most important task of economic activity is to restore the foreign economic equilibrium, retain the standard of living of the population and create conditions for continued development. The congress stressed also that these objectives can only be attained by raising the standard of our own work, enhancing economic efficiency and improving the production structure and export ability.

Our public has received this program with understanding and it actively supports its implementation. As a result, debts increased to a lesser extent and the standard of living that has been attained was successfully maintained.

Our plans for the people's economy make better allowances for the changing conditions of economic activity and are more flexible than before. The price and regulatory system better relays the evaluations made in the international market and the increasing requirements to the enterprises. The system of management and the organization of production and foreign trade have been brought more up to date. We have punctually fulfilled the obligations assumed in socialist foreign trade. Despite external conditions deteriorating to a greater extent than foreseen, a situation close to an equilibrium developed in the turnover cleared in currencies other than the ruble in 1980-81.

2. For the foreseeable future attaining and stabilizing a foreign economic equilibrium will remain a priority task of our economic policy. Also in the long term, the rate of domestic economic growth will be determined by the extent of our ability to improve the efficiency of exports. Well-founded economic development can only be attained through a vigorous enhancement of our export ability and a rational reduction, one that does not impede technical development, of imports.

Ensuring appropriate product quality is a fundamental general requirement in the development of the Hungarian people's economy. This applies to products intended for the domestic and international market alike. Accordingly, our economic policy should promote the improvement of the international competitiveness of Hungarian products more intensively than heretofore. The rate of development of the foreign trade turnover should exceed economic growth, and exports should exceed the increase of imports, also in the long term.

3. Our country is an active member of CEMA, the economic community of the socialist countries. The fact that intensifying economic cooperation with the CEMA countries lies in our fundamental national interests remains a decisive factor in our international economic strategy.

In addition to internal efforts, raising socialist economic integration onto a higher standard and making it more effective constitute a decisive prerequisite for the emergence of economic development based on qualitative factors and the accomplishment of tasks arising from the present world economic situation.

The Central Committee concluded that cooperation within CEMA is fulfilling a stabilizing role in our countries' economic development under the present complex international economic conditions. We welcome the pronouncements of the 36th CEMA session toward promoting the development of cooperation which offers a long term solution to the provision of energy and raw material supplies, development of cooperation -- primarily specialization and joint ventures -- in the processing industry, better cooperation in the production of foodstuffs and a greater concentration and coordination of scientific activity.

Along with the member countries, we are working on coordinating economic policy and perfecting forms and methods of economic cooperation. We are striving for systematic exchanges of information and experiences, an expansion of direct contacts among production enterprises and research and development institutes, and the elaboration and introduction of new regulations to strengthen discipline in transportation.

The Soviet Union is our most important economic partner and, therefore, we will continue to pay particular attention to the development of Hungarian-Soviet economic cooperation within the framework of bilateral economic relations.

Relying on the traditions and results of our economic relations, we will expand our cooperation with the rest of the European socialist countries primarily through mutually beneficial specialization and joint ventures in production.

We are striving for an expansion of economic relations in every possible area, including in our cooperation with the non-European socialist countries.

4. The development of economic relations among countries with different social systems is a common interest of peoples. We regard as harmful and condemn discriminatory measures and endeavors that paralyze normal international economic cooperation.

The Hungarian People's Republic is developing its economic relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of mutual advantage. We support the expansion of trade volume and cooperation, as well as cooperation in third markets and the establishment of joint enterprises.

The simultaneous assertion of assistance and mutual advantage is the fundamental principle of our economic cooperation with the developing countries. Cooperation should help them increase their quota of both exports and imports. Proceeding from the different positions of individual groups of countries, we are developing our economic relations in a differentiated manner.

5. With the attainment of our foreign economic objectives in mind, the Central Committee regards as necessary a further development, in accordance with requirements, of economic management -- planning, regulation and the institute system. [as published]

The price and financial system is to be further developed so as to ensure that the effectiveness and efficiency of management are better manifest in enterprise incomes. It is desirable for enterprises that adapt themselves well to external and internal conditions and attain a high profit to develop rapidly.

The exchange rate policy should continue to aid the restoration of the equilibrium of the people's economy and the protection of the stability of the forint. A more rapid and flexible adaption to demand and its changes, technical developments and an improvement of conditions for disciplined cooperation among enterprises should be encouraged by -- among other things -- a modification of the regulation of incomes.

6. The Central Committee requests the Council of Ministers to implement the above principles and requirements of the development of foreign economic relations in practical economic policy.

X X X

The Central Committee, taking the requirements of practical work into consideration, has resolved to carry out a regrouping in certain leading positions and has made corresponding organizational and personnel decisions:

It has relieved Comrade Andras Gyenes of his position as secretary of the Central Committee and his membership in that body.

It has elected Comrade Gyorgy Aczel secretary of the Central Committee.

It has relieved Comrade Peter Varkonyi of his position as editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG and elected him secretary of the Central Committee.

It has elected Janos Brutyo as a member of the Central Committee.

It has elected Comrade Sandor Rajnai as a member of the Central Committee.

It has relieved Comrade Janos Berecz of the leadership of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee and appointed him editor-in-chief of NEPSZABADSAG.

It has appointed Comrade Matyas Szuros head of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee.

It has relieved Comrade Imre Gyori of the leadership of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee because of his appointment to another important assignment.

It has appointed Comrade Erno Lakatos head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee has made proposals to the competent organs to fill social and stage positions.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE IN USSR -- Budapest, July 2 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union organized a scientific conference from June 28 to 30 in Riga, on the occasion of the coming 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Union. Jozsef Szabo, member of the HSWP Central Committee and rector of the political college, who headed a Hungarian delegation to the conference, addressed the session. The Hungarian delegation returned to Budapest on Friday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 2 Jul 82 LD]

POLICE ARREST 257 IN 28 JUN WROCLAW DEMONSTRATION

NC022051 Paris AFP in English 2042 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 2 (AFP) -- Police arrested 257 persons in Wroclaw Monday following a demonstration in memory of the victims of the Poznan uprising on June 28, 1956, the daily communist party paper of lower Silesia, which reached here today, reported.

GAZETA ROBOTNICZA said the demonstrators will be brought before a police court, which can hand down three months maximum jail sentences and fines of up to 20,000 zlotys (220 dollars). The paper added that the demonstration, attended by some 500 people, was called by the outlawed independent Solidarity trade union. The police "did not use violence" to end the demonstration, it said.

Some 10,000 people attended a similar demonstration in Poznan Monday which was broken up by police.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES ARMY PZPR ACTIVISTS

LD011412 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 1 July [no agency as received] -- PUWP CC First Secretary, Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Martial Council of National Redemption General Wojiech Jaruzelski yesterday addressed a meeting of armed forces' party activists held in Warsaw.

Referring to the decision to introduce martial law the general said that the necessity and profound rightness of the decision was confirmed by life, by the past seven months. In the first place, the state has been consolidated, the authorities are able to guarantee security, order and calm for the society. The balance sheet of that period is positive, in general, though the road to getting out of the crisis is long and extremely difficult.

The PUWP CC first secretary then broadly characterized the present social, political and economic situation in Poland taking into account the stage of fight carried out against Poland by hostile forces within the country and abroad. The general pointed to international determinants of difficulties and tasks in Poland and to negative consequences of economic sanctions launched by the West -- and the United States in particular -- as well as to methods of overcoming them. What is of great significance here is political and economic cooperation within the community of socialist states, and particularly aid from the Soviet Union.

Next, General Jaruzelski presented current tasks of the party, especially in the [words indistinct] and strengthening its leading role in the society. He also paid much attention to the role of the army in overcoming the crisis, stressing the necessity of tightening its ties with the nation.

The discussion at the meeting was based on the problem report delivered by Chief of the Main Political Board of the Polish Army General Jozef Baryla who analysed selected issues of ideological and educational work in the armed forces in the light of the present social and political situation in Poland, concentrating on the Army's internal issues and actions consolidating its ideological and moral cohesion and combat readiness.

General Baryla stated that in the conditions of martial law and exceptionally acute confrontation [words indistinct] enemy, the most important task is to keep an appropriate moral and political condition of the armed forces [words indistinct] increases the role of basic party organizations in the life of military units and institutions.

The present situation also [word indistinct] the urgent necessity for the Army PUWP activists to support local party authorities and organizations at different levels as the revolutionary situation requires revolutionary attitudes and competent action, the report said.

PREMIER ADDRESSES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS 28 JUN

LD01134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 30 Jun 82

[Speech by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski at the closing session of the Council of Ministers meeting discussing the problems of youth and housing construction on 28 June in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Text] (? It appears to me that as a result) of the sessions which we have held on this matter, we accept the draft assumptions presented by the Ministry of Administration, and we begin, jointly with other ministries, the necessary planning including this (words indistinct] and together with the timetable which the comrades presented today. This topic, as you know, is of great interest and, what is more, a controversial one, which is understandable in light of great difficulties existing in this sector.

That is why we must find solutions which would most clearly illustrate to society, and in particular to the young generation, those efforts which the state intends to undertake and in which society and the youth must actively participate. I think that this program, which has already been worked out and its assumptions which are compiled as a homegenous document with an incorporated annex, containing the remarks of the Consultative Council, should be published. It should be published not later than 15 July, about the time of the summer plenum of the Central Committee which will be devoted to matters of youth and which will also discuss the problem of housing. This plan, this outline is a starting point; it represents the minimum which, according to our judgment, we are able to guarantee today. Anything behond this will depend on the state of our economy, on the economic efforts of the state and of society. Perhpas we could go a little beyond the framework of this program, because [words indistinct] clearly indicate the national income, the magnitude of this income, its current level in relation to the previous period, the means which we can devote to investment in general, and within this framework to housing investment will depend on how much the national income will increase. The problems of housing is not (?an isolated) one, its solution is not dependent on the intentions of the government or the state but on the productive effort of the whole society.

I think the effort to try to solve the problem of materials by finding substitutes for those which are currently in short supply should receive more attention than it has received in [word indistinct]. I think that we should rely more on timber, search for all kinds of substitutes derived from timber, especially in areas where our chemical industry is unable to satisfy the demand. This is the situation and this will be the situation for a long time. It is good in this regard that we have received important information from the voivoda of Nowy Sacz (?on 14) June.

Until now investors in the cooperative housing construction field have not reached agreements with the general construction enterprises on fulfilling the 1982 housing construction tasks. The reason for this is the gap between the position of the Central Union of Cooperative Housing which instructs [passage indistinct] which arise from multipliers stipulated by the State Price Commission [words indistinct] of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry which shall exercise supervision over construction enterprises in making agreements on the basis of these indicators only in such cases where [words indistinct]. At any rate, I do not understand this. But even if this is a misunderstanding on my part, such misunderstandings bear witness to the fact that all of us have not yet reached the (?appropriate) interpretation, and that the people are perceive this as lack of coordination at the central level among the appropriate organs. And we cannot have that, we cannot have that.

We can endure hardship that is due to lack of materials, or shortage of funds but we must not tolerate suffering that is the result of this kind of (?madness).

The next matter which I would also like to discuss comrades, is the architectural [words indistinct], not only in this, the classical sense, but also as it ties in with the feeling of our responsibility [words indistinct] generation, for the landscape of our own country, for its management.

Hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of little monsters of construction have appeared which blemish the traditional picture of the Polish Village. It is not a matter of thatched roofs but a matter of style.

In the vicinity of towns, both large and small, Poland has been blemished by the construction of such architectural monsters. We have architects at various levels and we have regulations and these are still multiplying. There have been many speeches about the need to put an end to construction of this type. Who is responsible for all this? Who is multiplying these pests on the living body of our country? We bear the responsibility for this. I want an answer to this. I request both the minister of administration and the minister of construction to jointly present their views on this matter, and indicate to me how these practices can be terminated, who is going to take responsibility for this in the future, and how we are going to fight such ugliness that may appear.

I am not interested in the argument that more attractive construction requires more materials, that it is not economical, that this is the way to construct massive shelters. Many of you comrades have been to Sweden, Finland or other countries; you have seen houses there, small wooden but charming, beautiful, clean, smart houses. Yet in our country we have barracks next to the manure pile. How could we have tolerated this for so many years?

At last, returning to the program and its assumptions which should be published, it seems to me that we should also stress that each voivodship should have its own program for the development of housing construction, a program of activities which will serve to stimulate the work of enterprises, housing cooperatives, youth organizations and others.

That is all comrades that I would like to say about this subject. I think that a great and very difficult job with great social significance has to be done. What matters now, especially in light of the approaching 9th plenum, is that we should have a consistent, decisive course toward our goals which completely utilizes and stimulates social initiative as one of the factors that will help us in overcoming the crises -- as we said in the previous session -- and which will mobilize society and give it the goals for which to struggle.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS 29 JUNE

AU021723 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[PAP report: "Meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] On 29 June, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo examined problems in the development and strengthening of the patriotic movement of national agreement.

Referring to the Sejm declaration of 3 May concerning national agreement, the Politburo stressed that the party will firmly continue the efforts it has been making up to now to make this idea reality and that it will undertake new constructive initiatives serving the work of socialist renewal and the rebirth of the fatherland's strength.

The Politburo stressed the important role being played by the citizens committees for national rebirth in building the foundations of the agreement movement. It was said that this citizens movement, being formed by the rank and file out of genuine social need, is encouraging initiatives, rebuilding social ties and spreading a citizens feeling of joint responsibility for the fortunes of Poland in its joint activity with the Front for National Unity, national councils, self-management bodies and social organizations. It may become a wide consultative forum and at the same time a guarantor of socialist renewal. It was stressed that the right conditions have arisen to raise the sociopolitical rank of the citizens committees for a national rebirth, so that this movement may cover all circles and organizations.

The Politburo outlined the tasks facing party organizations and cells and party members active in the citizens committees for national rebirth, the tasks facing the front for national unity circles, those facing social and self-management organizations and the tasks in developing and strengthening the patriotic movement of national rebirth.

In the spirit of the principles laid down by the ninth congress, the Politburo adopted the points of the PZPR long-term ideological work program which lays down the party's tasks in developing the nation's knowledge of socialism. High quality and aggressiveness in ideological and educational work is essential for successfully fulfilling these tasks. It was stressed that activity aimed at shaping the community's knowledge of socialism must be complex in nature. It must integrate the work of the party and that of all the circles of the educational front. In particular, it must integrate social organizations in order to remove shortcomings from political and economic life and guarantee that they never return in future.

It was said that in its content and form, ideological work must be adapted to the needs and knowledge possessed by particular circles. Ideological activity among the workers class in the heavy industries and among young people was recognized as a priority.

The Politburo discussed the draft of the principles behind the PZPR echelon policy. It was stressed that some of the most important tasks in the party's activity are a careful selection of people, an appraisal of their ideological and moral values, qualifications, personal characteristics and abilities, the best possible allocation of people, active work with the echelons and their constant perfection.

It was recognized that some of the tasks for echelon policy in a socialist state is to guarantee the proper social, material and cultural advancement of working people, prevent the formation of privileged elites and ensure that workers are justly rewarded according to the amount of work put in.

The Politburo stated that decisions made by the echelons should be in accordance with Polish law, should be worth social approval and should be based on unanimous and clear criteria concerning selection and advancement. One should firmly stick to the principle that the higher one's office, the greater the responsibility he bears and the greater the demands, professional as well as moral, made on him. The Politburo said that echelon policy must be connected with current and future socioeconomic problems, that young, honest, creative, gifted and dynamic people should be given a chance and that particular care should be given to exceptional workers.

It was decided to submit the draft to party cells for consultation.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the stage that the preparations for the ninth Central Committee plenum have reached.

REPORTAGE ON 5-6 JULY SEJM SESSION DELIBERATIONS

Agenda Previewed

LD022104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] The agenda of the next Sejm session envisages, among other things, consideration of a draft statue concerning amendments to the regulations of the Sejm. Explaining the proposals contained in these amendments, the vice marshal of the Sejm, Piotr Stefanski, talked to a PAP parliamentary correspondent and explained that the draft statute introduces supplements to the Sejm regulations concerning the creation of the Tribunal of State and the Socioeconomic Council affiliated to the Sejm.

The statute will thus define in the form of regulations the scope of the tasks of the commission for constitutional responsibility and also the procedure for electing members of the Tribunal of State.

The draft statute ensures that any person who is the subject of a motion and who is deemed responsible before the constitution has all possibilities to defend himself. The statute makes it incumbent on the persons in question to act in accordance with the regulations of the penal proceedings code.

As regards the part concerning the Socioeconomic Council the draft statute establishes the procedure of electing members to the council and defines the role of the Sejm in organizing the cooperation of the Sejm commissions with the council.

Session Opens 5 July

LD051400 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Unidentified correspondent report from Sejm building in Warsaw on commencement of 5 July Sejm session]

[Text] A 2-day Sejm session began at just after 1400. Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are on the deputies benches. The session was opened by Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa.

Before the commencement of deliberations, the Sejm noted the expiration of the mandate in Electoral District No 55 in Radom, as a result of the death of Deputy Jerzy Bukowski. The deputies honored the memory of the deceased with a minute's silence. The chamber accepted the deputy's oath from Piotr Oziebla, who obtained a mandate at the previous, 22d session of the Sejm.

Concerning the first two items on the agenda, the deputies heard reports by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and by the Commission for Legislative Work on the 1982 draft budget and a report by the Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances on government reports on the implementation of the national social and economic plan and the state budget last year and a recommendation on the subject of a vote of acceptance of the government accounts for that period.

A report on the debate on the execution of the implementation on the national social and economic plan and state budget for last year and on the draft budget for this year was submitted by Deputy Zbigniew Gertych. He stated that the recession could not be checked last year, despite strenuous efforts by the political leadership, the government and society. The drop in the national income amounted last year to more than 13 percent. Living standards dropped by 22 percent. The structural crisis of the economy deepened as a result of strikes and the sociopolitical tensions in the country.

We are currently dealing with three areas of crisis, the deputy said: There is the money crisis, making itself manifest in high inflation and a flight from the zloty. This year's price increases have contributed to substantial normalization in this sphere. A food crisis has also occurred,which was alleviated after the introduction of rationing. The high level of indebtedness has an adverse effect on the economy. The amount of payments of installments of the debt and interest is more than twice the income from exports.

Because of the sanctions by the United States and many Western countries, deputy Gertych said, the possibilities of resolving the balance of payments crisis are limited. However, there are good results from the government's efforts aimed at tightening economic cooperation with the socialist countries, and particularly with the Soviet Union. Recent months have seen signs of a halt in the drop in production and, in some branches, an increase has occurred. However, in the first half of this year, industrial production will be six percent down on the same period of last year and 14 percent down on the first half of 1979. There is a noticeable lack of a trend toward lowering production costs, an increase in productivity and rationalization of employment. Absence from work through illness is also increasing; the phenomenon of unjustified price increases is also occurring. In conclusion, Deputy Zbigniew Gertych requested that the government report on the implementation of the plan and budget be adopted and that the government accounts be ratified.

Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control Mieczyslaw Moczar then began his speech. Mieczyslaw Moczar is still speaking and we will return to his speech in 55 minutes or so, in the next news bulletin.

More on Gertych

LD052140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] A few minutes after 1400, the 2-day session of the sejm began. On behalf of the Sejm Commission for Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, a report was presented by Deputy Zbigniew Gertych. The following are excerpts from that speech: Discussing the budget assumptions, Deputy Zbigniew Gertych stated that they give priority to two areas: social and cultural and [word indistinct] those who most need it. He also spoke about the efforts of deputies aimed at lessening the greatly inflationary character of the budget, which it had according to the wording as first presented by the government. The deputies (?proposed) radical cuts in expenditure and an increase in incomes from noninflationary sources. Subsidies for industry had, above all, been subject to cuts. At present their extent is dictated by public interest. They strike at unjustified price privileges and counteract waste and incompetence. The government was put under obligation to pay particular attention to this problem. An increase in incomes was also proposed through increasing the insurance rates and increasing prices for luxury goods. Due to this, the earlier assumed budget deficit is to drop to Z155 billion.

Moczar Addresses Sejm

LD051538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at today's Sejm session Chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control Mieczyslaw Moczar said that, in drawing up a balance sheet for 1981, it is necessary to state that many unfavorable phenomena were profoundly conditioned by socioeconomic factors. There is not the slightest doubt about this. Apart from this, however, a number of important intentions were not carried out, because of a lack of proper discipline and a sense of responsibility and other negligence of a subjective nature which could and should have been avoided. The conduct of investment officials in carrying out the government's decisions on the suspension of certain investment projects can serve as an example of a striking violation of state discipline. The decisions were implemented with a delay of several months without adequate safeguarding of buildings, machines and equipment.

The Supreme Chamber of Control chairman went on to stress that an improvement in our socioeconomic situation depends to a great extent on increased labor productivity and improved quality of production. The quality and technical standard of manufactured products do not correspond to the real capabilities of our production potential and fall a long way short of world standards. It transpires from observations during inspections that many deficiencies in the organization of production and also instances of idleness and waste stem from employees' neglect of their duties at enterprises and at various levels of the economic administration.

It is high time, he stated, for the administrative supervisory bodies, irrespective of their political views, to be responsible for the proper organization of work, rational employment and the quality of goods produced.

The Supreme Chamber of Control chairman pointed out the considerable significance of a broader utilization of raw materials and materials of domestic origin in reviving the national economy. Inspections show that despite the existing opportunities for using more fully the domestic raw material base, no effective actions have been undertaken to limit the expensive imports of raw minerals which can be extracted in this country. The insufficient utilization of secondary raw materials is another example.

Mieczyslaw Moczar drew attention to the meager part played by Polish science and by the whole scientific and technological base in the modernization of the economy, compared with the potential we have at our disposal in this area.

The Supreme Chamber of Control chairman devoted a great deal of attention to the need to develop [zagospodarowanie] land from the state land fund. For many years now it has been said that every scrap of land ought to be exploited in accord with its purposes. In practice, however, things are not like that. The cause lies in inefficiency and in the sluggish activity of the voivodship offices responsible for agricultural land survey the offices of the parishes and the cooperative banks.

The Supreme Chamber of Control chairman then drew attention to the difficult situation in transportation especially rail transportation, stating that the growing and undiminished considerable loss in transportation potential may in forthcoming years, make it impossible to satisfy the national economy's transportation needs, which will grow as we emerge from the crisis. He also drew attention to the situation in housing construction, the quality of which for years has aroused much criticism. In conclusion, he stressed that the economic reform is an objective necessity and is aimed above all at improving management efficiency.

So much for a brief description of the speech by Mieczyslaw Moczar. After his speech the debate began in the Sejm. We will return to it at about 1700.

PZPR, ZSL, SD Deputies Speak

LD052124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Good afternoon ladies and gentlemen. The 23 session of the Sejm in its 8th term [kadencja] of office has been going on since 1400.

Following Mieczyslaw Moczar's speech representatives of the various parliamentary parties spoke. On behalf of the PZPR, Deputy Jan Kaminski took the floor. He spoke about the failure to implement the basic economic tasks, about inflation and the ever growing market disequilibrium. The downward trend, the deputy said, was halted in many fields but its pernicious results over the economy still remained. Jan Kaminski emphasized the important contribution of the deputies in reshaping thedraft budget. The amendments and [words indistinct] should increase and revenues for the budget and [word indistinct] of the outlays for social purposes.

On behalf of the ZSL Deputy Jozef Kijowski took the floor. He commented on the government's report on the budget and the implementation of the 1981 plan. He said that the government presented an honest assessment of the implementation of the tasks. To maintain and improve the living standards, he said, demands consistent action in favor of an increase of national income. It is necessary, he said, to rationalize employment and introduce a motivated system of wages [notywacyjny system plac]. He also spoke of the tasks of agriculture and said that agriculture was the only sector of the economy which showed a growth in production last year.

On behalf of the SD, Deputy Zbigniew Rudnicki took the floor. Speaking about the budget he said that although it was a partial plan, it reflected rather faithfully the socio-economic situation. He also pointed out that it did not fully reflect all the consequences resulting from the economic reform as it affects the economic and financial system of enterprises.

These deputies, on behalf of the parliamentary parties, supported the draft budget bill and the motion on accepting the government's accounts.

After a break, about 15 minutes ago, Deputy Bozena Maciejewska took the floor and a moment ago Deputy Zbigniew Zielinski began to speak. His speech is still continuing.

Sejm Budget Debate

LD052322 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Good evening ladies and gentlemen. The 2-day session of the Sejm has begun. Our parliamentary reporter Witold Stefanowicz has the following report from the Sejm.

[Stefanowicz] The deputies' debate on the draft budget law for this year and on the government report on the implementation of last year's plan and budget is under way. At the moment Deputy Zygmunt Lapinski is speaking. So far 12 speakers have risen to speak. The deputies are stressing that the government has given an honest assessment of the situation and of last year's activities, and a realistic way to reduce the effects of the crisis, as reflected by the draft budget for this year. Deputy Romuald Bukowski devoted his speech to the subject of national accord, which he viewed as an effective factor for the solution of many problems through a general collective participation by the public -- a precondition for emerging from the crisis which is a pre-requisite for the consolidation of the fatherland. Today, Deputy Romuald Bukowski said, a bridge of understanding between the authorities and society is needed. The first arch in this bridge whould be contributed by the authorities. This requires deeds. The speaker supported the proposal submitted to the recent Sejm session by Deputy Edmund Oszanozyk that a deputies' committee of national accord be set up.

Presenting the budget for this year, Deputy Gertych stated that it protects two areas: the social and the cultural. Moreover, the budget is an anti-inflationary one. The Sejm commissions proposed a radical reduction in expenditures and an increase in income from sources which are in fact noninflationary. These could be achieved by levying a stabilizing tax on those enterprises which achieve excessive profits, by raising insurance contributions and by a reduction in the subsidies for industry. What we have in mind here are the unjustified price privileges and the need to combat waste and inefficiency. Fortunately, the previously anticipated Z386 billion deficit may be reduced to Z155 billion.

Deputy Zbigniew Gertych moved that the government report on the carrying out of the plan and the budget be adopted and that the government's report on last year's plan and this year's budget bill be accepted.

At the moment the discussion is still continuing about economic matters. Deputy Stanislaw Rostworowski of the Christian Social Association is speaking. We now conclude our report and remind you that the full text of the deputies' speeches will be published in the Sejm Diary in a special edition of the daily RZECZPOSPOLITA.

5 July Deliberations Conclude

LD052326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The Sejm concluded its session just after 2000 this evening. The deputies' deliberations will continue early tomorrow morning.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION 28 JUNE

AU021335 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 29 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[PAP report: "A Session of the Council of Ministers"]

[Excerpts] The Government's Press Bureau reports: On 28 June, the Council of Ministers held a session to continue the debate on programmatic theses for housing construction up to 1990 and on changes in some principles of housing policy. The draft theses were examined at the 14 June government session with the participation of the invited expert scientists, practical workers and representatives of youth organizations.

While approving the draft theses in a preliminary way, the Council of Ministers at that time recommended use in further work of the proposals and suggestions voiced in the debate. The Consultative Economic Council also adopted a position on the draft theses.

At the 28 June session, the Council of Ministers accepted the draft theses in their supplemented version. The theses call for providing in the current decade the most advantageous conditions for meeting the housing needs of the population, and particularly of young couples.

To attain this goal, it is necessary above all to provide comprehensive administrative, legal, economic, financial, material and technical means and sites to make possible a gradual increase in housing construction.

The programmatic theses provide that, in the period of overcoming the crisis, 1981-85, the rates of housing construction, despite real difficulties, should rise each year. In the current year the maximal volume planned, of about 200,000 dwellings, should be reached, and in the subsequent years possibly more.

In the next 5-year period, pains will be take to attain the target first of 300,000, and then of 400,000 dwellings annually. That would make it possible to significantly improve chances for people to obtain new dwellings.

Along with the programmatic theses for housing construction, the Council of Ministers also examined and accepted a program for developing the production of basic building materials in 1982-90 with a wider use of local raw materials, and a program for reducing the use of materials and energy, as well as for improving insulation, in housing construction.

A rough program was also adopted for heating development in 1982-85. It is closely aligned with the theses for housing construction and provides guarantees for supplying new houses with heat.

The Council of Ministers then examined and adopted a decision on adjusting the principles of wage fixing for state enterprise employees to the principles of the economic reform. The intention of the decision is to immediately improve the system of wages at enterprises in line with the act on finance.

In the next item on the agenda, the Council of Ministers examined amendments to its 3d December 1981 decree which suspended the activity of workers' self-managing bodies for the duration of martial law.

The session examined a draft providing that, after consulting political, social and trade union organizations at the enterprise, as well as the enterprise director, the founding organ of the enterprise may resolve to renew the activity of workers' self-management. When a self-managing body resumes its activity, it has the powers provided for in the act on workers' self-management, except the right of the workers' council to appoint and recall the enterprise director.

When brought into existence, self-managing bodies make it possible to provide the economic reform with a social basis and enable the workers class and other working people to cooperate with enterprises. The principles of constituting self-governing bodies and of their activity are still subject to consultations and specifications.

The session also examined and gave preliminary approval to a decree defining in detail financial principles for state enterprises. In particular, it regulates how allowances denial from profits shall be divided among the funds specified in the act.

The Council of MInisters examined and approved a decree on implementing legal regulations concerning the protection of farmlands and forests. It calls for significantly stricter terms for allotting lands for purposes other than farming and forestry.

REPORTAGE ON PLANNING COMMISSION BUSINESS

New Proposals Reported 3 July

LD032326 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 3 July -- New documents considered by Planning Commission Presidium -- The Presidium of the Planning Commission gathered recently under the chairmanship of its head, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Madej to examine two new important documents: a draft law on the functioning in Poland of joint Polish-foreign companies and a programme of development of cooperation between Poland and the Third World countries.

The draft law is intended to create (?favorable) legal foundations for joint economic activity of Polish and foreign physical and legal entities on the territory of Poland and to guarantee the rights and interests of the sides involved.

The Planning Commission Presidium found it necessary to ensure that the terms of activity of joint companies (?envisaged) under the draft law be compatible with the terms of the Sejm's draft law on the activity of Polonian enterprises in Poland. It was also stressed that the regulations of the document under review should create greater possibilities for Poland to draw hard currency profits from the activity of joint companies and stimulate further investment ventures.

The programme of development of cooperation with the Third World countries examined by the Planning Commission Presidium lays emphasis on the necessity to expand and modernize in the following [words indistinct] Poland's export offer, especially in view of the economic and technical progress attained by the Third World countries over the past few years.

The Planning Commission Presidium stressed that the expansion of Poland's cooperation with the developing countries was both the order of the present day and a [word indistinct] dictated by the long term need, especially as far as supplies of raw materials are concerned.

It was also stressed that Poland's limited possiblities in the area of imports from capitalist countries create a chance to expand [word indistinct] turnover with the developing countries, the more so as any payment problems can be overcome through exchange of commodities for commodities, joint ventures and multilateral deals. It was recognized as necessary for Poland to launch and conduct energetic campaign to inform the prospective partners in the third world about her capacities in the area of production, export and import.

Madej Chairs 6 July Meeting

LD060854 Warsaw PAP in English 0710 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 5 July -- A plenary meeting of the government Planning Commission was held today under the chairmanship of the commission's head, Vice Premier Zbigniew Madej.

The meeting discussed a document containing the variants of a three-year plan for the years 1983-1985 and preliminary plan assumptions for the years 1986-1990. The document has been drafted by the commission with the cooperation of 13 international working groups.

The main function of this document is to present the strategic variants of choice and in this way to create a basis for social consultation, and it will be only then that the Sejm (Polish parliament) will choose one of the variants to serve as a foundation for working out the draft proper of the three-year plan. It is expected that after the document is approved it will be possible to promptly submit its main theses for public consultation.

OLSZOWSKI RULES OUT SOLIDARITY PARTNERSHIP

LD012100 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. On Thursday, 24 June a plenary session of the PZPR Voivodship Committee was held in Szczecin. The subject of the deliberations was the current problems of work within the party and of ideological work. Ryszard Misiak and Jacek Wisniewski who reported the course of the deliberations in our program on Thursday promised to return to the subjects touched upon at the session. Today we are presenting excerpts from the report delivered by Stefan Olszowski. Talking about the discussion on the structure of the trade union movement, the PZPR Central Committee secretary said:

[Begin Olszowski recording] Now I would like to talk about an issue which has already been mentioned by several comrades, about what is arising from the discussion on trade unions. Of course, the discussion has not finished yet. This discussion, however, is heading, in my opinion, in a certain direction. The voices which have been heard during this discussion, both in newspapers and elsewhere, can be summed up in the following way.

First, some people say that there is nothing easier to do; that there is no problem; that the trade unions should be restored in the same form as when the unions were suspended. Well, this is, of course, not an easy matter any more, nor is it simple because certain things have taken place here in the meantime. I shall talk about those in a moment. Another group says that the nature of the trade unions should be defined, after discussion, in the following way. The unions should have full independence from the state administration and should be self-managing which should be defined in their statute. However, at the same time, these unions should have a branch nature, each branch being adequate for its branch of industry. Finally, these unions cannot be based on the principle of territorial organization because the territorial principle is inherent in political parties. They should be based on the principle of branch structure.

Some other people say that the best structure is the structure of the Industrial Branch Trade Unions [zwiazki branzowe] and that this would be the simplest solution.

Well, I think that perhaps it is necessary here to follow this path of reasoning: First, there is no doubt that there is only one working class and (?the organ of the authority) of the working class is also one. This is beyond any doubt. The interest of the working class is no different from that of the socialist state, this is also beyond any doubt. This is the first issue.

The second issue is that although the interest of the state and the interest of the working class is the same [passage indistinct] it is, however, possible that certain guarantees should exist which would not allow this or which would maintain a balance between the interest of the state, as understood in general terms, and the interest of a certain branch of employees. For example, in Hungary safeguarding elements of that kind have been introduced in the form of trade union (?regulations). Elsewhere these take the form of the right to strike but, in any case, within certain limitations.

Because the issue still requires a certain amount of work, it would be more appropriate at present to concentrate on the work which is connected with the statute on trade unions. Work on the statute has come to a stop, (?to put it bluntly). At present there are possibilities for it and there is a need for its resumption both in the Council of State and in the Sejm. In my opinion, the nature of the trade unions can be defined in the statute without, at present, deciding their specific nature because it is too early for that.

On the other hand, I think it is worthwhile to draw attention to the fact that the imposition of martial law has not predetermined anything yet. There are still, as it were, equal chances for everybody and they have also stayed open through the imposition of martial law. The extreme elements of Solidarity, those who went abroad and became servants of the Free Europe and of all kinds of forces hostile to Poland, and those involved in conspiracies, producing various leaflets, calling for strikes, creating street disturbances, have, to a large extent, been working toward the destruction of the structure which [word indistinct] the Solidarity union created. One can say with total certainty that these activities perpetrated by the extremists in Solidarity are destroying the idea of the Solidarity union itself. The activities among the extreme forces of Solidarity and of the Solidarity underground are showing as it were, the true objectives of the leadership of that union, aims which did not have anything in common with the real interest of the working class, and entering, if one can put it so, a domain of political solutions where imperialist policies had a specific role, both political and economic.

This economic role is not just words. I would like to draw your attention to the issue of Polish coal and to our being squeezed out, practically speaking, from world markets last year by the Americans. This whole problem which was created by Solidarity affecting the coal issue ended with us being unable to export coal to the West. Americans replaced us.

All donations given to various Solidarity extremists paid a tenfold dividend to various American coal companies. We will try to rebuild our position as a coal exporter on the world markets for many years to come.

Another issue is the problem of accord. We proclaim, and we shall continue to do so, the idea of accord as a binding idea. This is not a tactical move but arises most profoundly from the ideology of our party. However, I would like to emphasize that if we are talking today about the idea of accord we are talking clearly about the idea of accord around the program of our party, that is, around a three-party system and around the ideal of the consolidation of the socialist state. Around this we are looking for the broadest agreement with the working class and with the working people in the broadest sense of the word.

On the other hand, today the idea of accord put forward at some point in time by various Solidarity advisers, the so called accord of these powers [porozumienie trzech sil] is not valid anymore; the accord of three powers, that is: the party, or authority -- as they used to put it because they would mention the party only reluctantly -- Solidarity and the church. No, today this idea, in essence, because of the events which took place last year and also because of the various activities of the extreme part of Solidarity, has been crossed out. Today we should return to the roots, to this clean idea of accord which can be summed up as an idea of accord around the rebirth of the nation and the consolidation of the socialist state which is our highest value.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP ARRIVES IN VATICAN 5 JULY

Accompanied by Church Leaders

LD041956 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, is leaving for the Vatican tomorrow to hold talks with Pope John Paul II. He will be accompanied by the Archbishop of Poznan, Jerzy Stroba; the metropolitan of Krokow, Cardinal Franciszek Macharski; and the archbishop of Wroclaw, Henryk Gulbinowicz.

Departs for Rome

LD050812 Warsaw PAP in English 0722 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 5 July -- Poland's Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp left here for Rome this morning to report Pope John Paul II on his archdioceses. The visit which is to last some two weeks, coincides with Jozef Glemp's first anniversary of his installment as the primate of Poland. At Warsaw's Okecie Airport the Polish primate was seen off by the bishop of Warsaw and Gniezno as well as members of the Office for Religious Denominations.

Makes Arrival Statement

LD051954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Excerpt] In a statement made to the press at Rome's Fiumicino Airport, Archbishop Glemp said that he came to Rome in order to have talks with the pope and to learn of his intentions concerning his projected visit to Poland. Talks with the government on this subject are already in progress. We must decide together on the conditions of such a trip. We hope that it will be possible to receive the holy father in a dignified manner in the very near future. It is however too early -- said the primate of Poland -- to speak about a definite date for this visit.

When asked about the situation in Poland, Archbishop Glemp said that further steps toward the easing of the situation had been made recently. I think, he said, that further steps in this direction will be made on the occasion of the Polish national day on 22d July.

CEAUSESCU SPEAKS AT SUCEAVA RALLY 2 JULY

AU021600 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1445 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a 2 July mass rally in Suceava municipality, during a working visit to Suceava County -- live]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, I would like to extend to you and all inhabitants of Suceava municipality and county warm revolutionary and communist greetings and best wishes, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself personally. [applause, cheers, chants] We are paying a working visit to Suceava. In this second year of the current 5-year plan, we want to consult with the working people, party organizations, communists, the County Committee, management councils and all citizens of Suceava County on the implemenation of the previous 5-year plan's provisions, on the measures taken to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and on the contribution made by Suceava inhabitants to raising our fatherland onto higher development peaks and attaining a new quality of work and life in all fields. [applause, cheers, chants]

We visited five enterprises, two of which are not yet completed, but will be finished by the end of this year. We visited an agricultural production cooperative and the fields of other agricultural cooperatives. Generally speaking, we gained good impressions from our visits. We noted with much satisfaction that the visited enterprises had had positive results in fulfilling plan provisions for the first half of this year. As a matter of fact, the entire Suceava industry has fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year and even exceeded it in certain indexes. This guarantees that the entire yearly plan and the 5-year plan will be commendably fulfilled and that the Suceava inhabitants will also do their best to make a more important contribution to the overall development of our socialist fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants] For the good results attained in the first half of this year, I warmly congratulate the working collectives in the visited enterprises and all Suceava working people and I wish them ever better results in all fields. [applause, cheers, chants]

As a matter of fact, the working people throughout the country have worked responsibly and attained important results in industry and other fields of activity. Now, at the conclusion of the first half of the second year of the 1981-85 5-year plan, from this big mass rally of Suceava working people, I would like to extend warmest congratulations to the working people for results attained and to wish them ever greater successes in commendably fulfilling this year's plan and the entire 5-year plan. [applause, cheers, chants]

We have also gained good impressions from the county's agriculture activity. Both at the Dumbraveni cooperative as well as in the fields of the other cooperatives and units visited, we could ascertain that the cooperative workers, the working people in agriculture and the peasantry are responsibly working to attain ever richer crops, so as to contribute to developing our agriculture, to ensure everything required for proper supplies and self-supplies, and to guarantee a great contribution by our agriculture to the overall development of the country. [applause, cheers, chants]

I warmly congratulate the Dumbraveni cooperative workers and all cooperative workers, working people and peasantry of Suceava County for the results attained and I wish that they do everything possible to attain ever better crops this year and during the entire 5-year plan and unflinchingly carry out the new agrarian revolution in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants] Indeed, Suceava, like all our fatherland's counties, has recorded powerful development in the previous 5-year plan. Actually all the industrial units visited today were built or are being built during the 5-year plan which ended in 1980. Indeed, Suceava has become a powerful industrial center, with a developed agriculture; it has also become a center of education, science and culture. One can say that Suceava is an example of what can be attained by the working people, bulders of socialism and masters of the fatherland's riches, who are determined to do their utmost to consciously built their communist future and free and independent life. [applause, cheers, chants]

While we are proud of the achievements attained, we must also never forget that there is still much left to be done and that a number of shortcomings and deficiencies still exist in our activity in all fields. Even here, in Suceava, there is still much to be done; if the people had worked more responsibly and in a move organized way, the results would have been better. However, I do not wish to dwell in detail now, at this big mass rally, on the shortcomings and deficiencies in the activity of party organizations, working people's collectives and management councils. I am convinced, dear comrades, that you will understand that I am deliberately not talking about the existing shortcomings and deficiences, thus putting my full trust in the communists, working collectives and all working people in Suceava's towns and villages that they will know how to firmly act to eliminate shortcomings and commendably fulfill their highly responsible duties in all fields of activity. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to do everything to fully utilize the production capacities and the highly technical modern equipment of all Suceava enterprises and throughout the country. We must continue to pay attention to greatly increasing labor productivity, reducing material expenditures, production costs and material consumption, which are still too high in many fields. Comrades, in our capacity as owners, (?users) and producers, we must be fully aware of the fact that we are dutybound to do our best to properly administer each unit, unflinchingly apply the principles of self-management and self-administration and firmly implement the new economic mechanism, thus ensuring that each unit operates with maximum economic efficiency. We must do our best to continuously increase net production and profits and thus substantially increase the national income and the country's overall wealth, this being the only way and source for the overall development of our fatherland and for continuously raising the people's material and intellectual well-being, the supreme goal of our communist party's policy and the essence of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are building in Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must also pay greater attention to attaining all investment projects in all fields of activity, both in industry and agriculture. We must ensure that all envisaged capacities are commissioned this year. We have several very important enterprises in Suceava itself, enterprises that have an important part to play in ensuring a number of raw materials required by our industry. Everything ~~possible~~ should be done to ensure that they are commissioned this year. I would particularly like to refer to the need to develop the research for new energy and raw material sources and to pay more attention to the mining sector. I did not visit the mining sector today, but I know that we have a good working people's collective in this field. We have great opportunities to attain more raw materials. Therefore, I would like to congratulate the miners for results thus far, but I would also like to call upon them to do everything possible to give more metal and raw materials to the fatherland. [applause, cheers, chants]

There is still much left to be done in agriculture in order to attain high productivity and efficiency in this sector. In the units visited yesterday and today, I noted that real opportunities exist to attain large crops. Everything possible should be done to ensure that, beginning with next year, there should be no grain production of less than 4,000 kg per hectare in Suceava. This is a fully feasible target. [applause, cheers, chants] We must powerfully develop the livestock sector, which has reached a good level in Suceava. However, we cannot be content with existing productions. Everything possible should be done to increase the number of livestock and the animal production of milk, wool and meat. The self-management principle presupposes that each county, including Suceava, should commendably fulfill its zootechnical production program so as to ensure good supplies to the people and to meet the overall requirements of our state. There are good opportunities here in Suceava for a very developed livestock sector, and I am convinced that the entire Suceava peasantry and working people will do their best to occupy a front-ranking place in the Romanian zootechnical sector. [applause, cheers, chants] I was just saying during my visit here that Moldavia's fathers stopped here and created Moldavia because they noted that there are good conditions for animal breeding and a good zootechny. Now we must prove this in actual fact. [applause, cheers, chants]

It is necessary to resolutely act to harvest this year's crops on time, both barley and wheat. From this mass rally in Suceava, I call upon all countries which have not yet harvested their barley to do everything possible to conclude the harvesting of barley in 2-3 days. At the same time, the southern counties should resolutely act to rapidly harvest wheat without losses. Generally speaking, we have good crops throughout the country, both barley and wheat. We must harvest them on time and without losses. [applause, cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, as is well known, the 12th congress set the main target of attaining a new quality of work and life in all fields of activity, as well as the strategic goal of our transition, the transition of Romania, to a new development stage. We must do our best to fulfill these tasks during the current 5-year plan, tasks which have decisive importance for implementing the party program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensuring Romania's progress toward communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

Therefore, all management councils and the working people in all socioeconomic units should do their utmost to unite their efforts in attaining these important targets for our socialist Romania's future. We must never forget that everything we have attained thus far is the result of the work and efforts of our people who have thus proved that they know how to fulfill their honorable duties, that they are worthy of their glorious past and great present, and that they know how to build a golden future for Romania. [applause, cheers, chants]

In the spirit of the 12th party congress decisions and of the recent party Central Committee plenum, we must do all we can to improve the management of the overall socioeconomic activity, to ensure the proper operation of the leading councils in all fields and the active participation in the leadership of the overall activity throughout the country by the working people and all our people, proceeding from the fact that socialism is being built with our people and for our people. The manner in which we will work and participate in leading the country will decide how our life will look today and in what manner we will build Romania's bright communist future. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, focusing our attention on implementing the 12th party congress program and decisions, we are also acting with great determination toward a policy of cooperation and a policy of peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

Romania's achievements in socialist construction are an important contribution to increasing the prestige of socialism and to the cause of progress, peace and cooperation throughout the world. We must strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the progressive forces, with the socialist countries and with peoples everywhere in the struggle for a world without wars, for stopping the arms race and for a world in which each people will be able to develop freely as it desires, without fearing any aggression. [cheers, chants]

Two diametrically opposed trends are confronting each other in the international arena: On the one hand we are witnessing the aggravation of the international situation. There are a number of conflicts and wars, the arms race is developing, the gap between rich and poor countries is deepening and the economic crisis is growing.

On the other hand, the peoples' struggle and that of the anti-imperialist forces everywhere who are desiring to stop the imperialist's colonialist and neocolonialist policy for good is intensifying in the desire to ensure new relations in the international arena based on fully equal rights, respect for independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutually advantageous cooperation and complete renunciation of the use or threat of force. [cheers, chants]

Despite all difficult problems in the international arena, we are convinced that the people's masses, progressive, anti-imperialist forces and generally all people can and will impose a new policy; they can and will ensure a new development of the international situation, peace and cooperation and the independence of each nation. [cheers, chants]

We very firmly advocate the cessation of existing conflicts and the settlement of all problems between countries by negotiations alone, no matter how long they take. They do not claim victims, they do not cause material or human destruction. Therefore, the path of negotiations is the only rational means to ensure the settlement of problems and to develop cooperation and ensure peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants] From this big mass rally in Suceava, too, I would like to appeal to all peoples to do all they can to stop military conflicts and to do everything to ensure peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants] Romania has condemned and firmly condemns Israel's military actions in Lebanon, and especially actions in Beirut, and we advocate the cessation of military actions, disengagement in Beirut and Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the insurance of the Lebanese people's independence. [cheers, chants]

We also want to express our support for and solidarity with the Palestinian people whose right it is to live in their own fatherland and to build their own independent state. We believe that no lasting peace can be achieved in the Middle East before the Palestinian problem is resolved, before there is an independent Palestinian state, and before the Palestinians' right to independence and freedom is recognized. [cheers, chants] At the same time it is necessary that peace in the Middle East should also ensure the existence and integrity of Israel and of all countries in that area. Only on this basis will a lasting and longstanding peace be achieved. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades, living in Europe we are deeply concerned with ensuring security and cooperation, with stopping the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles and bringing about the withdrawal of existing ones. Generally, we must see to it that there are no kinds of missiles in Europe, neither medium-range, short-range or long-range ones. We must ensure a united Europe, without any kind of missiles or nuclear weapons. [cheers, chants: "Ceausescu, peace"] At the same time, we want the Madrid conference, when it resumes this fall, to reach results as positive as possible. We want a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe to be convened and the continuity of the meeting begun in Helsinki to be carried on to enable European countries to jointly discuss how to develop cooperation and how to ensure the peace and independence of each people in our continent. [cheers, chants] We are paying particular attention to cooperation among all Balkan countries. As a matter of fact, I would like to mention with great satisfaction Romania's positive relations with all the Balkan peoples. We want to continue to develop multilateral cooperation, to achieve a meeting at the level of heads of states and governments and to act to achieve an area of peace and cooperation, without nuclear weapons, in the Balkans. [cheers, chants]

The basic problem of our time is that of stopping the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensuring a lasting peace throughout the world. [cheers, chants] At the recent UN session Romania presented concrete proposals regarding disarmament and peace. At the same time, Romania forwarded an appeal signed by 18 million citizens, in effect signed by all our people who, together with all peoples in Europe and throughout the wold, firmly advocate the cessation of the arms race and a world of peace in order to ensure the peoples' supreme right to existence, life and independence. [cheers, chants] Now, before nuclear bombs begin falling, we must stop the production of new nuclear weapons, bring about a cutback in existing ones, and achieve their complete elimination. We must bring about disarmament also as regards conventional weapons to achieve a world without weapons and without wars. It is in the interests of each people to do all they can and to act with great responsibility and in complete unity to stop the policy of armaments and to ensure peace. [cheers, chants]

We have hailed and continue to hail the beginning of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States in the field of nuclear weapons; certaintly, as far as medium-range missiles are concerned, European peoples are directly interested and must participate with all their strength and awareness in achieving a rapid agreement so as to stop the deployment and development of new medium-range nuclear missiles.

We must move toward disarmament under international control so as to ensure a complete balance at the lowest level and to guarantee security for all people. However, we must be aware that true security will be achieved only when nuclear weapons are eliminated, when disarmament is achieved and when military policy is reduced throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

As a socialist developing country, Romania believes that everything must be done to achieve a new international economic order and to ensure strong support for the developing countries so as to contribute to their socioeconomic development, this being a requirement for the progress and well-being not only of those peoples, but also for the progress of the world economy, for resuming and developing world economic activity and for peace and cooperation throughout the world. [cheers, chants]

The complex problems of the current international situation require the participation of all countries in solving them, irrespective of their size or social system. What must especially be ensured is full equal participation conditions for the small and medium-size countries, for the developing and nonaligned countries, and for all peoples who desire to live freely and independently. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from this, it is necessary to pay greater attention to increasing the role of the United Nations and other international bodies which offer an organized framework for resolving problems and which offer the guarantee that a lasting cooperation will be achieved among all world nations. This should be done with the participation of all states and in a democratic manner. [cheers, chants]

Life and reality show that all peoples are playing an ever more important role in international life. The big peace demonstrations last year and this year, including our people's peace manifestations, demonstrated the great force of the people and eventually determined the start of negotiations on a number of problems and caused the heads of state and government to understand that they must take into account the desire of peoples everywhere. Indeed, the people are the surest force capable of putting an end to the arms race, ensuring peace and the right to life and existence, and building a better and more just world on our planet. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, in conclusion, I would like to again express the conviction that the party organizations, all communists, management councils and working people in all socioeconomic units and all the peasantry of Suceava, closely united within the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, will work responsibily, firmly and resolutely to commendably fulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan. I am convinced that the Suceava inhabitants will do their best to make a greater contribution to the development of our socialist fatherland, a contribution worthy of our past and present, and to Romania's communist future. [cheers, chants]

With this wish and conviction, I wish all Suceava working people to play an ever more important part in the great socialist competition between countries in all fields. May you ensure that Suceava occupies an ever more front-ranking place in this competition. I would be glad if you were to occupy first place. [cheers, chants]

I wish you from the bottom of my heart ever greater successes in your entire activity and much health and happiness. [cheers, chants]

CONSTANTIN HOLDS TALKS IN THE UNITED STATES

AU021841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Washington (AGERPRES) 2/7/1982 -- After the conclusion of the proceedings of the joint Romanian-U.S. Economic Commission, Nicolae Constantin, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, conducted talks with representatives of some industrial and banking firms in Chicago and New York. The existing possibilities were examined of expanding the Romanian-U.S. commercial and cooperative relations. The Romanian minister also met with Milton Rosenthal, co-chairman of the Romanian-U.S. Economic council.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES INDONESIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

AU031456 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 3 Jul 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian minister of foreign affairs. During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the upward trend of Romanian-Indonesian relations in the political and economic fields, as well as in other areas. Similarly, they stressed the importance of broadening economic relations between the two countries in the interest of the socioeconomic progress of the two peoples and in the interests of strengthening cooperation among the developing countries. They also stressed that the extensive promotion of mutually advantageous Romanian-Indonesian relations is fully in keeping with the interests of the free and independent development of the two countries and with the aspirations for progress and well-being of the Romanian and Indonesian peoples. It also serves the cause of peace, detente and international cooperation.

The two sides also exchanged views on certain aspects of the current international situation. In that context, they stressed the importance of surmounting the current state of great tension and strain in the world and of solving all differences by political means and negotiations. They emphasized that the basic problem today is ending the arms race and proceeding to tangible disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament measures.

Stressing the negative consequences of the world economic crisis and of high interest rates, which are aggravating the economic situation of the developing countries even more, and the consequences of the deepened gap between the rich and poor countries, the two sides pointed out that it is necessary to strengthen solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries and to ensure the participation of all countries in eliminating the phenomenon of underdevelopment and establishing a new economic order based on equaltiy and equity and apt to contribute to the rapid progress of all countries, especially of lagging countries, and to ensure world economic and political stability. The settlement of the major problems confronting mankind requires the equal and active participation by all countries, a particularly important role devolving on developing countries, the nonaligned states and the medium-size and small countries which are vitally interested in a policy of peace, respect for national independence and international understanding and broad cooperation.

Kusumaatmaja Departs Bucharest

AU041747 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1540 GMT 4 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 4/7/1982 -- On Sunday afternoon Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, foreign minister of the Republic of Indonesia, left Bucharest after having paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs.

SEA TRANSPORT COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH USSR

AU061151 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 6 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 6/7/1982 -- Vasile Bulucea, Romanian minister of transport and telecommunications, who paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of T.B. Guzhenko, minister of merchant marine of the USSR, conducted talks on the current stage of the economic and technical-scientific collaboration and cooperation in the field of sea-going transport and on the possibilities of further developing them.

DANISH FINANCE MINISTER DEPARTS AFTER VISIT

AU051921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest (AGERPRES) 5/7/1982 -- On July 5 in the morning, Knud Heinesen, deputy chairman of the Social-Democratic Party, minister of finance of Denmark, left Bucharest after a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The guest was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

UK FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES, MEETS MOJSOV

Welcomed at Airport 5 July

LD051219 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1119 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym arrived at noon on an official and friendly visit to our country. At Surcin Airport he was welcomed by his host, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, and by a group of high officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The arrival was also attended by British Ambassador to Yugoslavia Edwin Bolland.

Holds Talks With Mojsov

LD051902 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Jul (TANJUG) -- In the talks today between Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Francis Pym, British foreign secretary, and their associates, the most important international problems, primarily the efforts to bring the world back to a relaxation of tension, North-South relations, the continuation of global negotiations between the developed and developing countries, how to overcome the dangers in the critical areas of world politics, the situation in Europe and the efforts to continue the work of the CSCE were at the center of attention.

In the course of a very cordial and open exchange of opinions both sides pointed to the traditional links between the two countries and the contribution made to the development of Yugoslav-British relations by President Tito and British Prime Minister Churchill as far back as World War II.

It is reported that the two sides expressed concern at the deterioration of the international situation. They stressed that the world is today confronted with one of the most dramatic situations in the entire postwar period.

Proceeding from their international positions (Yugoslavia as a socialist nonaligned country and Great Britain as a capitalist country and member of a military bloc), the interlocutors put forward the views and standpoints of their governments on present international relations and events in the world, as well as on the causes for the deterioration in the general international situation.

The Yugoslav-British dialogue encompassed a review of the present situation in Europe. In connection with this, there was discussion of the efforts toward continuing the CSCE and of the recent meeting of the group of nonaligned and neutral countries held in Belgrade. The two sides expressed their readiness for a continuation of the negotiations within the CSCE framework.

The exchange of opinions also included a mutual briefing on the U.S.-Soviet talks on reduction of strategic nuclear weapons.

In the course of the exchange emphasis was laid on the mutual interest in these negotiations, and hope was expressed that the negotiations will be successful so that the world can avoid a fresh war catastrophe.

Today's meeting between the diplomatic heads of Yugoslavia and Britain also encompassed a briefing for the guest on present nonaligned activity as well as on the preparations being made for the new summit. In this connection, it is reported, the guest respectfully expressed his opinion on Yugoslavia's important role in the Nonaligned Movement.

The exchange of opinions also included a review of North-South relations, and in connection with this it was underlined that the meeting of the seven most highly developed countries in the world at Versailles gave a number of positive signs which could contribute to the success of global negotiations and to a solution of the grave problems of developing countries and especially of the poorest countries.

With full respect for the standpoints of each side the interlocutors devoted considerable time to a review of the issues involved in the present Middle East crisis and to the worrying situation in southern Africa and other parts of the world. The failure to solve these crises is contributing to a further exacerbation of international relations and augmented danger for peace.

The two ministers and their associates also exchanged opinions on bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and Great Britain. Readiness to promote relations and cooperation was expressed. The assessment was made that cooperation up to now has developed successfully. On the Yugoslav side particular stress was laid on the importance of developing economic relations, and in this connection attention was drawn to a number of unresolved problems of importance to overall Yugoslav-British relations. This primarily refers to the problem of the trade deficit as well as to a number of issues relating to the broader sphere of financial cooperation.

Briefing his guest on development in Yugoslavia today, the federal secretary also spoke about some aspects of the economic situation, putting forward the assessments of the 12th congress, in which the guest from Great Britain showed great interest.

Pym, Mojsov Exchange Toasts

LD052214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2134 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, Jul 5 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov tonight emphasized that the significant foothold for a stable and universal development of relations between Great Britain and Yugoslavia is afforded by traditional friendship and historic ties of the two countries' peoples which were particularly expressed during the Second World War.

Speaking at a dinner given in honour of British Foreign Minister Francis Pym, Lazar Mojsov underlined that the development of as fruitful relations as these was possible because they relied on mutual respect of the principles of sovereignty and independence, non-interference into internal affairs, mutual respect and mutual benefit.

In indicating the close link between political and economic cooperation, Mojsov called for the removal of various obstacles in economic cooperation towards reducing Yugoslavia's big deficit in trade with Great Britain.

Referring to the world situation, Mojsov set out that Yugoslavia follows with concern the deterioration of international relations, a deterioration which, he noted, is a consequence of growing tensions in relations between the blocs and the big powers. Condemning Israeli aggression on Lebanon; Mojsov said that the historical responsibility for peace in the Middle East rests with the countries and forces which protect and even award Israel's policy. In conclusion, Mojsov reiterated the great importance of strengthening the authority of the United Nations.

In reply to Mojsov's toast, Francis Pym emphasized the British Government's wish to safeguard and further develop friendly relations with Yugoslavia.

Referring to the strained international situation, Minister Pym pointed out that there could be no justification for Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

"We understand Israel's need for security: She is entitled to it no less than any other nation. But Israel must recognise that the military defeat of the Palestine people and the occupation of Arab lands will never bring real security. The Palestinians too have a right to self-determination. Lasting peace in the Middle East must reconcile the rights of both Israel and the Palestinians", Minister Pym emphasized.

12TH CONGRESS: DISSENT REPORTED ON LCY STRUCTURE

Reported in Press

AU021230 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 82 p 5

[Report on discussion on amendments to the LCY Statute at the closing plenary session of the 12th LCY Congress in Belgrade on 29 May]

[Text] Following the explanation of the amendments to the LCY Statute, Ljubo Babic took the floor and said (although he did not express it in the form of an amendment) that it is a justified request that the executive organs regularly report on their work for every period between two sessions of the organ which elected them, and especially that they report on the implementation of the conclusions adopted at the preceding sessions of the organ concerned. And second, he believes that the present title "Political-Executive Organ" (this is a reference to the LCY Central Committee Presidium) should be changed to "Executive-Political" Organ.

An amendment to the proposed statute was submitted by Rade Koncar who proposed changes in articles No. 47 and 48 of the statute. The essence of this amendment, which he submitted on the basis of conclusions of the new Belgrade communal organization, amounts to a request that action conferences, as a permanent form of ideological-political activity, with the right to adopt political positions and binding decisions, be formed in all those work organizations within which several basic organizations of the League of Communists are active. Explaining the amendment, Koncar said among other things:

Disintegrative Processes Must Be Prevented

"At this congress, the following things have been emphasized more than anything else: The LCY unit; the need for realizing the decisive role of associated labor in the entire system of socialist self-management, that is the role of the workers class in the society; and the effectiveness of action on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism.

"I must say from this rostrum also -- and we all witness the fact -- that federalism is an evident phenomenon in the LCY (the attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo is its most evident form), that we have territorialization in the LCY which can be seen in this proposed statute and that, in this statute which we are discussion, we have raised no barrier against federalism but instead we continue to orient ourselves toward a territorial form of organization of the League of Communists.

"I think that too many disintegrative factors are active in the society; that they are certainly active within associated labor and that they are often assisted or tolerated by the sociopolitical communities.

"Speaking about the managing organs, I think that the danger to the League of Communists organization according to the production and work principle being exploited by the managing organs, is equal to the danger to the League of Communists organization according to the territorial principle being exploited by the political-bureaucratic groups and individuals.

The LYC Statute, that is the proposed statute, emphasizes the role of democratic centralism, but does so only in principle. We have no concrete possibility and certainly not in associated labor to implement this. The statute provides for accords. Accords to not represent a principle which can be valid in the League of Communists. A principle of democratic centralism that must be valid in the League of Communists is the one according to which the minority must implement the decisions of the majority.

"The proposals made in connection with this statute and aimed at strengthening the unity of the League of Communists -- that is, not all of them but a large part of them -- and against its territorialization and federalization, have not been adopted by the commission. I believe that I am right in proposing this. If the congress does not adopt this amendment, it will mean that I have greatly erred in my appraisal and judgement, and that, as a result of that, I must resign from all the positions which I hold."

Commission Has Discussed That...

Replying on behalf of the Commission for Amendments to the LCY Statute, Branko Mikulic pointed out:

"As regards the permanent forms of organization and as regards what Comrade Koncar has said, the commission has held an extensive discussion about all that because there were many amendments. I have said and we firmly stand by the view and propose to the congress that no changes be made in these provisions of the statute which is before us for consideration.

"I warned, and in this connection I used the appraisals made also by Kardelj at the 11th congress and on other occasions as regards the formation of organs of the League of Communists in the composite organizations of associated labor and within the [management] system, we have concluded that in this manner we would in fact turn the League of Communists into a point of support for strengthening the power of the technobureaucratic monopoly and not the power of the workers class. We believe that our role, the role of communists, is to work with workers, together with workers in their basic organizations of associated labor, and not to turn around the managing structure. Our task is to wage the battle for the long-term and current interests of the workers class, if we want to reach these interests, we must be in contact with workers in the basic organization of associated labor and not with the managing organs. If we want to form such organizations according to the [management] systems and other similar composite organizations, then the question is raised for our 12th congress, for our 13th congress, for our 15th congress or for any of our congresses if you will, whose interests would be brought to the congress. Would that be the interests of the workers class or the interests of the technobureaucratic monopoly? Let us then discuss these questions also, and also the question of what is the territorial principle.

"I ask you, comrades, what is it that we are questioning? The territorial principle for us is the local community, the commune, the province, the republic? Does this mean that we should abolish the party organization on the basis of this territorial principle? What kind of a party is being suggested to us? On what principles? Is it a party according to the management system, and is it suggested that we break up the Leagues of Communists of republics and provinces, the communal organizations and everything else? What will then be left of the LCY and in whose hands will it be? Whose interests will it represent and promote? On whose behalf will it speak? And for this reason, as regards the production principle, we think that the production principle for us is the basic organization of associated labor and the communists in it together with workers. I must openly say that I consider the claim that none of the proposals aimed at strengthening the unity of the League of Communists have been adopted, an insinuation. It is impossible to speak this way at the LCY congress."

Following this explanation, Mitja Ribicic, who presided over the session, asked Koncar whether he stands by his amendment. I think, Ribicic said, that Koncar probably had a good intention with this proposal to strengthen the power of the workers class, but you see that, after a very exhaustive discussion, an opposite view has prevailed in our commission. I think that also this emotional statement by him about resignation is not really in accord with the principle of democratic centralism. For, many of our proposals fail to pass because of a majority in the League of Communists: But when this happens we should not cause such problems and all leave this revolutionary military organization of ours for reasons of prestige.

Since Koncar insisted on his amendment, the delegates had to declare themselves by a show of hands. The amendment was not adopted.

After this, the delegates adopted the amendments to the statute with one dissenting vote.

Carried Live 29 June

AU021200 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1040 GMT on 29 June carried a live relay of the closing session of the 12th LCY Congress, which was chaired by Mitja Ribicic. Following the report by Branko Mikulicon proposed LCY Statute amendments (covered by the second reference), Ribicic at 1151 GMT opened the discussion on the proposed amendments.

Delegate Ljubo Babic took the floor and said: "Comrades delegates, I apologize both to you and the members of our working presidium for perhaps violating a good practice by taking the floor and well, somewhat disturbing this practice." He referred to the report on the work of the LCY Central Committee which "pointed out the significant results in the direction of advancing the methods of work of the League of Communists leaderships." Experiences in this field must be critically analyzed, he said. "As we have heard, this is the purpose of the proposed amendments to the LCY Statute which the congress will adopt and which I, too, fully support."

Babic talked about the importance of the statute amendments "directed to enable the League of Communists organs so that, in the period between the congresses and conferences, these organs could as successfully as possible, and with full authority and responsibility, carry out their role as the highest organs."

At this point some voices were heard in the background. Babic stopped and asked, in an aside, "How much time do I have?" He then went on saying that he had proposed some changes during the session of a commission: "I am not submitting an amendment but in fact I wish in this connection to say what I consider in some way now justified. I proposed that the executive organs should regularly submit reports on their work for the period between the two sessions of the organ that elected them, and particularly they should report on the implementation of the conclusions adopted at their preceding sessions. This should be concretely regulated in the rules of procedure.

"Secondly, I proposed that the existing term 'political executive organ' be changed to 'executive political.' This change in name has a profound significance of principle, I agree, not only in the organizational sense but also ideo-politically. There are also in fact some concrete confusions. We heard in the commission that the presidium is in fact the highest executive organ." He then said he wanted to stress that work after the congress should be conducted according to his suggestions. There was noise in the hall as he spoke, and Babic abruptly ended at 1157 GMT, saying "thank you."

Ribicic asked if anybody else wanted to speak.

At 1157 GMT, a delegate took the floor and said: "My name is Rade Koncar, delegate of the communal delegation of the League of Communists of New Belgrade. I beg the comrade delegates to listen to me. I have made a proposal on the basis of the conclusion of the communal organization to amend the LCY Statute in the following way:

"The amendments to articles 47 and 48 of the LCY Statute, as proposed by the commission, (?should be amended). We think that Article 47 should read: The basic organizations of the League of Communists in basic organizations of associated labor, in work organizations, in composite organizations of associated labor and integrated systems shall set up action conferences in the basic organizations of associated labor which contain several basic organizations of the League of Communists, in work organizations, in composite organizations of associated labor and in integrated systems, as a permanent form of idepolitical activity, with the right to adopt political positions and binding decisions.

"The basic organizations of the League of Communists in basic organizations of associated labor and in work organizations containing no basic organizations of associated labor shall adopt decisions on setting up action conferences. In self-managing interest communities, business and other associations, the basic organizations of the League of Communists -- cooperating with, or at the initiative of, the League of Communists organs in the commune, province, republic and the LCY -- shall implement temporary forms of ideopolitical linkage and action organizations, such as consultations, conferences, rallies and the like, serving the ideopolitical preparation and enhancing the role of the members of a basic organization.

"Article 48 should read: Various temporary forms of ideopolitical activities and action organizations shall not take over the role and the responsibility of the basic organization or organ of the League of Communists in adopting political positions and adopting binding decisions, as provided in the statute.

"Comrade delegates, I know you are tired. But I think that here, in these 4 days, we have been discussing essential problems of our further development. I think that this, too, is one of the essential problems, and I beg you to listen and to decide whether or not it is essential.

"This is the explanation: The following matters have been stressed most at this congress -- the unity of the LCY, the need to implement the decisive role of associated labor in the overall system of socialist self-management, or rather of the workers class in society, and the efficiency of action on the principles of democratic centralism.

"I must say from this rostrum -- and we all witness the fact -- that federalism is an evident phenomenon in the LCY, and that Kosovo, or rather the attempt at counterrevolution in Kosovo, is its most evident form; that we have territorialization in the LCY, which can be seen from this proposed statute; and that we have raised no barrier against federalism in the statute which we are discussing, but we continue instead to follow a territorial form of organization of the League of Communists.

"The role of associated labor, or rather the role of communists in associated labor, has been reduced to their links with the communal committees on the basis of democratic centralism. The communists in associated labor lack any opportunity to implement the principles of democratic acentralism in their associated labor organizations, regardless of whether they are working, composite or integrated systems. I think that too many disintegrative factors are active in society, and particularly they are active within associated labor and they are often assisted or tolerated by sociopolitical communities.

"I think that the present manner of organization in work organizations, compositive organizations of associated labor and integrated systems does not allow us to adopt efficacious positions and to conduct an organized action on the principles of democratic centralism."

"I think that at congresses such as the present one, the clear and decisive views of the communists of Bor, the Sisak steelworks, the Zenica steelworks, Litostroj and other associated labor organizations, or communists of these organizations, should be present," Koncar said.

"Speaking about the managing organs, I believe it is equally dangerous that the managing organs may exploit this kind of organizing the League of Communists according to the production and work principle, just as it is dangerous that the other kind of organizing, according to the territorial principle, may be exploited by political bureaucratic groups and individuals.

"The LCY Statute as it is proposed emphasizes the role of democratic centralism, but only in principle. Concretely, we have no possibility to implement it, especially not in associated labor. The statute provides for accords. Accords are not a principle which can apply in the League of Communists. In the League of Communists, the principle of democratic centralism must apply, the principle according to which the majority must implement the decisions of the majority. [applause]

"Several sections of the statute mention the principle of accords, and so does Article 47. I think that communists must not adopt such a principle. Let me say by the way: All the proposals concerning the statute that wanted to enhance the unity of the League of Communists -- not all of them, but a majority of those that wanted to enhance the unity of the League of Communists -- and that strove against its territorialization and federalization were rejected by the commission.

"In conclusion I must say: I ask comrades delegates to adopt this amendment I have proposed, or rather to adopt the principle of organizing the League of Communists according to production and work, for this is one of the ways to put an end to the bureaucratic tendencies in society. I am proposing this, and let me say by the way: I am a member of the City Committee of Belgrade and a member of the Presidium of the City Committee of Belgrade, and president of the Managing Committee of the Jogobrod Composite Organization of Associated Labor, one of those technocratic structures. I believe that I am right proposing this. Unless this congress adopts this amendment, which means that I have erred grossly both in my appraisal and in my judgement, I will have to submit my resignation to all the offices I hold."

There was some noise in the hall, but Koncar continued: "I think..." The noise in the hall increased to interrupt Koncar, who said: "I beg your pardon, it is not funny. I think that somebody has to make a start, for in this country nobody is responsible for anything, either Kosov, or the economic problems, or unemployment or anything." Applause was heard, and Koncar concluded: "Thank you."

Chairman Ribicic asked whether anybody else wanted to speak, and at 1204 GMT gave the floor to Branko Mikulic as chairman of the commission drafting the statute amendments.

Branko Mikulic said: "It is not my understanding, comrades, that Comrade Ljubo Babic has submitted an amendment. As regards that question, the commission discussed it a great deal and I may say on behalf of the commission that the commission stands by its proposal, for the relations between the central and other committees and their political executive organs were the subject of extensive discussions at two central committee sessions, in the commission drafting the ideopolitical foundations for statute amendments, and in public discussion.

"In this connection we strove, by transferring certain powers from the political executive organs to the committees whose organs they are, to strengthen the role of the committees and their responsibility, and in this way to make the political executive organs really the political executive organs of the committees. We did not deal with terminological problems.

"In the proposed statute which has been submitted to you, you see for instance how many powers are transferred from the Central Committee Presidium to the LCY Central Committee. It is a fact that the old text of the statute does not provide that the LCY Central Committee is responsible to the congress. I think it is a matter of an error in the text of the statute. We have eliminated it and proposed the new statute incorporating this provision.

"As regards the change in the name, we have not been convinced that much would be achieved by it in changing the relations between the political executive organs and the committees, for these must be changed through the method and the content of work of both the committees and the political executive organs, through a clear definition of their powers, duties and responsibilities. In addition, these relations may be regulated in each of the committees by their rules of procedure, and of course by practice.

"As regard the permanent forms of organization, which Comrade Koncar spoke about, we had great discussions in the commission, for there were many amendments. I have said that we are firmly of the opinion and propose to the congress that nothing be changed in these provisions of the statute which has been submitted for your consideration. [applause]

"I have uttered a warning, using the assessments presented by Comrade Kardelj at the 11th congress and on other occasions, about these permanent forms of organization or rather the formation of League of Communists organs in composite organizations of associated labor and systems. We have assessed that a League of Communists set up in such a way would be a foothold for strengthening the power of technobureaucratic monopolies, and not the workers class. [applause]

"We believe that our place, the place of communists, is to work with workers, together with workers, in their basic organizations of associated labor, and not to dance around the managing structures. [applause] It is our task to wage the battle for the long term and current interests of the class. If we want to achieve them, we must be in touch with workers in the basic organizations of associated labor, and not with managing organs.

"At this 12th congress, just as at the 13th and the 15th and whichever one you want," Mikulic continued in a sharp voice, "the question is whose interests would be promoted by the congress if we formed such organizations in the integrated systems and similar composite organizations. Would they be the interests of the workers class or of the technobureaucratic monopolies? Let us then discuss these questions."

Mikulic fumbled for words and said: "I mean this question: What is the territorial principle? I beg you, comrades, what are we questioning here? The territorial principle for us means the local community, the commune, the province and the republic. Does this mean that we should abolish the party organization according to this territorial principle? What kind of party is being suggested to us? On what principles? According to the managing systems, so that we also break up the League of Communists of the republics and provinces, the communal organizations and everything else? What will then be left of the LCY? In whose hands will it be? [applause]

"Whose interests are to be promoted and adopted? On whose behalf are we to speak? Therefore we think...." Mikulic interrupted himself and took up another thought: "As regards the production principle, the production principle for us is the basic organization of associated labor, the communists in it together with the workers. As regards this statement -- which I must frankly state I consider an insinuation -- that all the proposals designed to strengthen the unity of the League of Communists were rejected; it is impossible to speak in such at way at an LCY congress." Milulic concluded among applause.

Chairman Ribicic said: "I ask the proposer, Comrade Koncar, who is the only one proposing a specific amendment, whether he perhaps agrees to this explanation. I think that he probably had a good intention to enhance the power of the workers class with his proposal, but you see that an opposite view prevailed in our commission during a very exhaustive discussion. I also think that his emotional statement about his resignation and so forth is not precisely in keeping with this principle of democratic centralism, considering that many of our proposals will meet the fate of failing because of a majority in the League of Communists. Because of that we will not make such problems that we will all leave our revolutionary fighting organization for some prestige reasons.

"Will Comrade Koncar please make his view known," Ribicic said. Several voices were heard in the background, one of them saying "I have made my views known." Ribicic continued: "Perhaps he does not insist on this problem, so that we need not take a vote." Ribicic paused and then said:

"All right, if you persist, according to the rules of procedure I must first put this amendment to the vote. Who is in favor of adopting Comrade Koncar's amendment?" Short pause. "Who is against?" Short pause.

"Comrade Koncar's amendment is not adopted", Ribicic declared and there was applause in the hall. Ribicic then put the proposed statute to the vote: "Who is for the proposed amendments to the statute? Please raise your hands." A short pause. "Thank you. Is anybody against?" Short pause. "One. I declare that the 12th LCY Congress has adopted the LCY Statute with the adopted amendments," Ribicic said. There was applause, and at 1213 GMT Chairman Ribicic passed on to the next point, verification of LCY organs elections.

REPORTAGE ON DEBATE IN LCY STATUTORY COMMISSION

AU011806 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Jun 82 p 4

[Report on the discussion in the 12th LCY Congress Commission for Organizational Building, Ideopolitical Preparation, Statute Questions and Cadre Policy of the LCY on 28 June in Belgrade]

[Excerpts] It may freely be said for today's discussion in the Commission for Organizational Building, Ideopolitical Preparation, Statute Questions and Cadre Policy of the LCY that it was conducted on one single question: What is happening to the unity of the LCY as a revolutionary vanguard?

It is noticeable that the majority of the delegates speaking in the discussion today were not satisfied with the level of unity attained. Many warned about subjective shortcomings being the chief source of disunited activities.

Too Slow Reaction to Disagreements

Thus Ugljesa Danilovic (his contribution to the discussion was read by Smiljka Milojevic) warned that the occurrences of disunity cause great concern not only to the communists but also to citizens. It is true, he said, that there exist different interpretations of the situation. Thus, for instance, some dramatize the question to the extreme and some completely underestimate it. However, one thing is certain: Occurrences of disunity are widely reflected, and they range from disunited activities of communists in basic organizations of associated labor to disagreements about major questions at the federal level.

Communists are not an ordinary part of the community and contradictions should not be simply reflected in the League of Communists. The League of Communists is an organization created on a unified ideological basis, and differences passed through the ideological filter should be harmonized. It is clear: A communist should not identify himself in all respects with "ordinary" citizens and should not be the standard bearer of narrow interests. This applies in particular to our multinational community, in which the harmonization of interests is one of the basic questions of life.

It is normal, Danilovic says, for a lively discussion to prevail at meetings and that, if necessary, even sparks fly. But afterwards we should work unitedly, in a communist way, instead of the opposite which often happens. I must say frankly that I reproach the Central Committee and its Presidium for being too slow and indecisive in discussing some disagreements and dilemmas which had to be resolved. This left a negative feeling in the public. I do not think that the Central Committee should have assumed the role and the responsibility of other organs in the federation, but it should have, and was obliged to discuss and decide on differences of principle that existed.

Although we agree, Dragan Milojevic said, that ideological, program and action unity is indispensable, why do we not admit that organizational unity is also necessary to a certain degree? Two questions are particularly important here: A uniform resolving of the duration of terms of office in the LCY, and the attitude toward democratic centralism and its application.

This delegate posed the question: Why do we hesitate to apply the principle of democratic centralism in the work of the League of Communists? He said that even before this congress there were very serious views and fears that we would change something in the principle of democratic centralism, and that we would slowly deviate from it. What we have done is the opposite, the best, we have set this principle even more exactly and resolutely. However, one has to remark about the interpretation of democratic centralism. Sometimes one avoids its application, and even the highest organs shrink from it in some way and insist on some consensus about every specific question among all the leaderships of the League of Communists of the republics and provinces. One has to reach accords. This is good. But this has and must have a limit and must be measured. When necessary, why should we not use the possibilities offered by the statute? Why do we behave opportunistically even when the views of the majority in the League of Communists is pretty clear?

The attention of the delegates in this commission was also drawn to the speech by Bogdan Crnobrnja, who said that the aim of the League of Communists should be a situation in which god-given communists who for years have been talking about self-management but have not lived in self-management for a single day will disappear. This practice cannot be abandoned quickly, but we must initiate the processes so that those who have not experienced self-management for a single day should less and less be able to give directives about self-management in our society, at all levels and in all structures.

Frankly speaking, I am particularly concerned because at this congress we are dealing with the same problems that we dealt with at the 11th congress. However, our situation now is much more grave than it was 4 years ago. I am asking you, and myself: Can we leave this congress more or less certain that this situation will not further deteriorate. I do not want to be a pessimist, but the documents that we have received, read, heard and seen do not provide much occasion for optimism. Indeed, many good things are said there, but not enough. The documents do not suit the situation and our requirements sufficiently, especially at this time. They seem to me rather wishy-washy, and I tell you frankly that I like our discussion more. It contains extraordinary proposals, views and speeches, and this is encouraging.

I expected more from this congress. I am not sure whether it will succeed in bringing about an end to promises and pledges with an insufficient implementation of what it is promising. I therefore propose that if the expected turning point in the development of self-management, stabilization and the agreed policy of the LCY fails to appear within not more than a year, we convene an extraordinary congress. It should also be said precisely that all the future elections should be secret, and that there should be several candidates for each post. We should also adopt the conclusion that those who do not implement what has been agreed upon, but are responsible for it, should be recalled from the duties entrusted to them unless, of course, they resign themselves.

Immediately after the first break, Emil Stern took the floor, stating that he did not agree with the views of those who think that the LCY Statute should regulate the question of the terms of office uniformly for the entire LCY.

I said once before that in comprehending collective work I proceed from the premise that the measure of a democratic, progressive socialist revolutionary policy is expressed through the increased freedom of the working man and citizen, and especially through his growing influence on decisions about surplus value. We must constantly promote new people so that they may assume more responsible duties. In Slovenia, we put in front not the length of the term but the quality of revolutionary work, including that by the League of Communists officials.

Specific solutions regarding the length of the term, Stern stressed, are being used tendentiously to some extent in the argument that they mean some kind of federalization of the LCY. It is forgotten that our unity during the national liberation struggle was firm because it arose through many specific traits which the several peoples and nationalities expressed in a sovereign and original fashion in order to achieve their common aim. Therefore, to reduce the idea of collective work purely to the length of the term of office means not only to render Tito's initiative poorer in a prohibited way, but also to depart from the proper question, which is to what extent the several communities have truly affirmed the democratic machinery of delegate and other forms of decisionmaking, and to what extent we have truly renounced monopoly and the decisive influence of party structure on all decisions...

Polemics About the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

Arguing against Fuad Muhic's theses about the dictatorship of the proletariat and Leninism under our conditions, Ilija Perisic, among other things, asked the question whether it is really correct to say that the term 'dictatorship of the proletariat' is not suitable.

If our commission were to accept Comrade Muhic's arguments we must be aware that in this way we would propose a revision of the SFRY Constitution of 1974, the LCY program guidelines and Edvard Kardelj's "Directions of Development." The Constitution precisely says that in SFRY all power belongs to the workers class in alliance with the working people of the towns and countryside. Likewise, the workers class and the working people develop socialist self-managing democracy as a special form of the dictatorship of the proletariat....it means that these provisions should be changed. Comrade Kardelj speaks about the dictatorship of the proletariat as a sociohistorical essence of our political power and a form of power.

Nevertheless I think that the problems that arose between the last two congresses did not lie in what was written at the congresses and in other documents, but in that we have not consistently implemented what we wrote down.

Replying to Ilija Perisic's critical remarks, Fuad Muhic stressed that speaking about the present-day meaning of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our society, he proceeded from Marx and Lenin's premise that it is not an aim in itself but a means to build democratic contents in socialism. I think that the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country has attained that aim to a great extent. We have become democratic to the extent that we have been able to foresee it. With my speech I wanted to stress that in the practice of overall social life we have a number of points which indicate the need to reexamine the use of the term "dictatorship of the proletariat." I have never pointed out this need in the sense of a request or a proposal to change some existing definitions of the constitution and the basic political documents. I have insisted on a long term process that has been started and that will last for decades, and will spread.

As regards Leninism, however, it has been my wish to remind you that we have enriched this tradition on our revolutionary road to such an extent that we had to overcome some of the elements composing it which were conditioned by the circumstances at the time when they were created. We have exceeded the Leninist tradition through numerous organizational and substantial innovations which we do not see among other parties in power, and these parties are invoking Leninism. In this way we have contributed to Leninism itself appearing in a fresh dimension which Lenin could not experience and realize, considering that his life was short and considering the distortions brought by Stalinism. I remain firmly convinced that to go further than Lenin does not mean at all to negate Lenin but to preserve him in our specific Yugoslav way.

Unified Mandates for a Unified LCY

Why should the term of office of leaders in a unified LCY be solved in different ways indeed, Dragan Milojevic asked. There is no convincing reason or need for it.

It is said that it would divide and weaken our ranks if we expose ourselves to the unpleasantness of solving such a matter by a majority. This does not sound convincing to me. Why, after the broadest discussion in the LCY, when the majority declares to be in favor of something, should we not decide by a majority -- which is not small -- in which way to proceed? It is said that the terms of office are not a question that need be regulated in a uniform way for the entire LCY. The League of Communists members obviously do not share this view. I propose that this commission state the view that t duration of the terms of office should be set in a uniform way. Such a solution is possible and will have no negative consequences. In the opposite case, we have a compromise. And the question is why a compromise is necessary. What are the ideopolitical and sociopolitical reasons and obstacles? Why do we need a consensus on such questions? What is then our attitude toward democratic centralism? What about the majority in the League of Communists which, in the discussion, expressed itself in favor of uniformly solving this question? Now it appears that the discussion is one thing, but the statute commission and the LCY organs propose that differences remain. This cannot be well received among members.

LCY CONGRESS DELEGATE DISCUSSES POLAND, KOSOVO

AU011336 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 82 pp 5, 6

[Report on discussion at the 12th LCY Congress Commission for International Relations and Cooperation in Belgrade on 27 June]

[Excerpts] In relatively few assessments analyzing the situation in the socialist world there was talk about the crises in certain socialist countries (Joze Smole) and that the model of society in some of those countries -- for instance, in Poland -- has come into conflict with the workers class itself. The reason for this, as was set forth, is that these crises are the consequences of the system in which one rules on behalf of the workers class but without its participation, on behalf of the working people but without their direct participation.

Tragedy of Emigration From Kosovo

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo under nationalist pressure causes concern and is a specific tragedy, Joze Smole said. I believe that we all agree that we cannot allow the forcible emigration of any people or nationality group to occur in a self-managing socialist country.

Accordingly, this problem deserves extraordinary attention because it is also linked with the problems of struggle against all kinds of nationalism and because in the struggle against Albanian nationalism it is certainly necessary to ensure that no Serbian nationalism or any other kind occurs, as well as that no phenomena of underestimating the Albanian nationality occur.

In this connection, I would like to say that I believe that every tendency toward reducing the rights and role of the autonomous socialist provinces would essentially represent an attack on Yugoslavia's federal system because the position of the socialist provinces is a constituent element of the federation. In addition, in the same way that we resolutely oppose any undermining of the rights of any socialist republic, we also consider a reduction and narrowing of the rights of the autonomous provinces as representing an attack on Yugoslavia's federal system.

Accordingly, this is the common concern of all of us, all of Yugoslavia and all Yugoslav communists in particular.

CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS 'THE ROLE, TASK OF THE LCY'

LD301600 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0949 GMT 29 Jun 82

["LCY Congress: Resolution on LCY Tasks in Socialist Self-Management" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Jun (TANJUG) -- The 12th LCY Congress, as is noted in the introduction part of the resolution entitled "The Role and Tasks of the LCY in the Struggle for the Development of Socialist Self-Management and the Country's Material and Social Progress," is a congress reflecting the continuity of a Yugoslav revolution based on the firm orientation of the working class, working people and citizens in favor of socialist self-management, on Yugoslavia as a federative community of equal nations and nationalities and their brotherhood and unity, on the policy of nonalignment, on the freedom and independence of all countries and peoples, on democratic economic and political relations, and on cooperation in the workers movement in the world on the principles of equality, noninterference and the responsibility of every movement to its own working class and people. At the same time, the 12th congress requires a resolute struggle on the part of communists against subjective and other weaknesses which have introduced vacillation into our economic and social life, leading to a deterioration of economic, developmental and other contradictions and diverting the attention of the working class and working people from problems which are real and decisive for socialist development and our society's prospects, particularly in relation to decisionmaking on the means of expanded reproduction, to their self-management concentration and economic activity using these resources.

In the period since the last congress an average growth rate of 4.5 percent in the entire social product was achieved, and industrial production grew by 6.2 percent annually despite economic difficulties, contradictions and the unfavorable effects of global economic trends which caused a slowing down in the tempo of development of the production forces of society. Each year more than 200,000 workers were hired. The technical and technological basis of the economy is more developed, significant results have been achieved in education, science and culture, and health and social protection have been promoted.

Yugoslavia has reached the level of a medium-developed country, with pronounced structural and other disproportions in reproduction which are characteristic of developing countries. This, among other things, is a consequence of weakness and lack of consistency in establishing and carrying out joint development policy. There has been a consolidation of the realization that we need radical changes in the concept of the country's economic development in the sense that economic activity using social resources must be based on economic criteria and respect for economic laws with improved organization of associated labor, and that we need the formation and evening out of a strategy of technological development in order to gain more successful involvement in the international division of labor. The basic prerequisite for this is the resolute and consistent realization of the constitutional concept of the basic organization of associated labor and pooling on the principles of income.

The bases of the socioeconomic system and the readiness of the working class and all socialist forces in society to carry it out are clearly laid out in the Constitution and Law on Association Labor for the successful overcoming of existing contradictions and difficulties. Communists in all environments are obliged to become involved in establishing and consistently carrying out the economic stabilization policy. Proceeding from this, we need to ensure the following through League of Communists activity:

-- The stable and continued development of self-management by means of strengthening the role of the direct producers in basic organizations of associated labor and associated labor as a whole as the basic subject of decisionmaking on social reproduction and exponent of progress and the self-management integration of society. Taking advantage of the great possibilities offered by the delegate system, as well as by the

system of self-management agreement-making and social agreement-making, we need to direct organized and continued social action above all towards the consistent realization of the constitutional concept of the basic organization of association labor and, on this basis, the whole of socioeconomic and political relations in society;

-- The obligations and responsibilities for our own position and the development of society as a whole for continued socioeconomic development and the consistent realization of the economic stabilization policy;

-- The strengthening of the position of workers in basic organizations of associated labor and their association on the principles of income as an essential element of their right;

-- A more resolute orientation towards involvement in the international division of labor and our country's role in the struggle for a new economic order in the world, which requires the better organization and more rapid self-management pooling of labor and resources, a more coordinated economic development of the country which ensures that the economy is equipped for such an orientation and for continued dynamic development;

-- Increased ideological and political work as the basis of the material and social position of man and a better use of the potential at our disposal, especially in the field of science, and possibilities for improved organization of business activity, higher labor productivity and better and more rational production;

-- More radical changes for better evaluation and greater stimulation of production and creative work, on which depends the successful realization of the aims and tasks of socioeconomic development, a reorientation of trends in employment, the realization of reform in education, the adaption of education to the needs of associated labor and the overcoming of lack of coordination between the development of social activities and the possibilities of realizing income in material production;

-- The realization of the role of the subjective factor in the political system of socialist self-management, in which it is particularly important to carry out the role and responsibility of the League of Communists. This is the key problem for the continued development of the delegate system, for work methods of sociopolitical organizations are slow to change, and in particular the remnants of a former method of activity in the League of Communists weaken their function of integration, hinder democratic coordination of different self-management interests and delay the process of overcoming the historic division between work and policy.

The 12th LCY Congress emphasizes that our society faces a significant phase in the development of socialist self-management, sociopolitical and economic relations and in material developoment as a whole. Proceeding from the fact that successful social developments and the resolution of existing problems in difficult international conditions can only be achieved through persistent and organized struggle by the working class and all working people, led by the League of Communists, and that the objective material conditions and subjective socialist forces for this exist, the 12th LCY Congress sets out the following tasks for the coming period.

The resolution then [? sets out] the tasks of the LCY in the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations in material and social development. Among the essential orientations it is stressed that the League of Communists will fight to ensure that the working class, as the leading force of our society and the basic exponent of the development of socialist social and economic relations, becomes a crucial factor in the directing and management of the conditions and results of its own labor, and production and social reproduction as a whole.

The League of Communists will direct its activity toward the resolute and consistent realization of the long-term program of the economic stabilization policy, proceeding from the direct responsibility of the self-management organized working class for social development, in which key significance is attached to increasing production and income on the basis of increasing labor productivity and strengthening other qualitative factors of economic activity and of better evaluation of production work and creativity.

-- Toward more rapid and comprehensive involvement of our economy in the international division of labor by means of increasing exports on the basis of the development of high quality production in large runs;

-- Toward achieving an increase in the living standard of working people and citizens related to the growth of the social productivity of work and real income, and the realization of the economic stabilization policy, the provision of productive employment, particularly for young educated and qualified workers, and regular supplies to the population of basic food and other products;

-- Toward the strengthening of the material base and other conditions for continued comprehensive development and the affirmation of all the nations and nationalities of the republics and autonomous provinces, the more rapid development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the most rapid development of the socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo compared to the average, with an increasing role for associated labor in carrying out this policy.

We need constant organized ideopolitical action by the League of Communists and all socialist subjective forces in implementing the conclusions fo the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia.

The 12th LCY Congress also requires League of Communists members, organizations and leaderships to struggle for the consistent realization of the constitutional position of the worker and to end the practice of executive organs of sociopolitical communities, banks, self-management interest communities and business structure of organizations of associated labor -- in mutual collusion, together with other factors, frequently with the support of political organs in sociopolitical organizations through political and economic might -- bypassing workers in associated labor in deciding on income and, in particular, on the means of expanded reproduction.

Communists in organizations of associated labor, delegate assemblies and other organs and institutions of the political system must lead the struggle for better work and more effective economic activity.

The League of Communists should advocate that workers in organizations of associated labor, on the basis of their interests and in agreement with other workers, should decide on the means of satisfying joint and general social needs and achieve full economic and political control over the use of those resources in sociopolitical and self-management communities.

One of the most important conditions is the strengthening of workers' interests in increasing production and income, as well as social and material responsibility for work results and activity. In every basic organization of associated labor we must constantly promote the organization of work, support innovations and other aspects of production and technical creativity by workers and apply the achievements of contemporary science and technology, while making rational use of capacities and work time and carrying out economies in the means of reproduction.

Communists must fight more resolutely against instances of basic organization of associated labor becoming isolated within their own narrow limits and strengthening administrative services and so forth, as this lowers the value of the constitutional positions of these organizations, strengthens tendencies toward an attitude of group ownership and holds back the integration of the economy and society on the basis of self-management.

We need to do as much as possible to affirm the work of the organization as the basic form of association of basic organizations in which they pursue self-management socioeconomic relations, and coordinate and realize income-based and other joint interests.

We also need to do as much as possible to develop composite organizations of associated labor as a significant form of a self-management organization and association on the basis of income, which requires and permits the continued division of labor and rational organization of joint functions of development, planning, the market, financing and so forth.

The congress went on to advocate that workers in basic organizations of associated labor should be the basic subject of decisionmaking on the conditions of acquiring and distributing income, and that the basis and criteria for establishing the contribution of basic organizations of associated labor in realizing joint receipts and joint income should be constantly promoted and worked out, and that in the formation of prices of products and services economic criteria and the effect of economic laws of socialist goods production should be respected; self-management agreement-making between workers in basic organizations of associated labor should be developed; the administrative regulation of relations in prices should be abandoned resolutely and the right of workers in basic organizations of associated labor to set prices for their products and regulate relations in prices on a self-management basis should be ensured; and there should be a realistic declaration of income, without the financing of consumption from material surpluses.

It is also essential for communists to be involved in eliminating economically unjustified disparities in the prices of goods and services and the creation of more equitable relations in the material position of individual parts of the working class in acquiring and distributing the social product.

Communists should advocate resolutely that all systemic solutions and economic policy measures, as well as [word indistinct] of all self-management and sociopolitical communities, should be based on respect for the objective roles of socialist goods production.

Communists in every basic organization of associated labor and all forms of linking and association are required to be at the focus of the battle to stimulate and develop the responsibility of workers for rationally managing resources in social ownership as socialized past work which gains an ever-increasing significance in raising the forces of production and in the functioning of socialist self-management production relations. Workers in associated labor must effectively control the use of pooled resources in expanded reproduction. The economic value of the basic resources must ensure their renewal in accordance with technological progress. By means of the responsible attitude of workers toward every dinar accumulated in their own organization of associated labor, associated or borrowed, concern is expressed for their own and their joint future, for opening up new jobs and for progress in society.

The congress emphasizes that the self-management concentration and circulation of resources must become dominant in relations between basic organizations of associated labor linked in social reproduction on the basis of production, work, interests and income. Workers must be informed in good time and completely on all elements of importance in the adoption of investment decisions. Resources for investment must be formed out of real accumulated income, as well as other sources, in accordance with the Law on Expanded Reproduction and Past Work.' The obligatory pooling of resources on the basis of the decisions of sociopolitical communities must be reduced to an essential minimum, with a broader check of the social justification and the application of the procedure of agreement-making.

With the introduction of self-help and other similar aspects of voluntary collection of resources, we must proceed from the material possibilities for planning development and the economic stabilization policy. Resources contributed in this way must be used in the way that working people and citizens decide.

Money issue and general monetary policy must act to strengthen the role of associated labor and to finance the normal course of current reproduction. We need to put a resolute end to the socially unacceptable practice of using issue for various forms of final consumption and we must ensure the rationalization of the whole mechanism of payments. Through relations and policy in this sphere we need to ensure the effective realization of the economic stabilization policy.

[Words indistinct] We must prevent most forcefully group ownership appropriation which is opposed to socialist self-management and which particularly retards the development of the self-management system of expanded reproduction.

We need to be most resolute in curbing group and private appropriation of social resources, various privileges based on the monopoly of management of income and social resources, birbery and corruption and other similar antisocialist and anti-self-management phenomena. Communists in a self-management state and political organs must be involved most forcefully in taking all legal and other measures to protect social property.

The congress obliges all Communists, League of Communist organizations and leaderships to fight resolutely to creatively apply and work out the principle of distribution according to work and the results of current and past work and increased income.

We need to work out creatively the bases and criteria for creating the part of personal income of workers in basic and other organizations of associated labor on the basis of the management of the resources of expanded reproduction, in accordance with the Law on Expanded Reproduction and Past Work.

Through the organization of broad action, which Communists must accept as their class obligation, in all organizations of associated labor we must [word indistinct] the realization of the significant conclusion of the Third Congress of Self-Managers of Yugoslavia on greater social, material and moral evaluation of work in direct production and work in difficult conditions, particularly for qualified workers, in relation to administrative, technical and other similar jobs. This is one of the key issues of the struggle for more successful socioeconomic development. Communists in trade unions must play a crucial role in carrying out this conclusion.

More must be done socially to stimulate and evaluate better in material terms the creative, innovative and [word indistinct] work of all workers and production organizers linked to the contribution to increased production, labor productivity and income. In order to achieve this, more must be done to promote the initiative and talent of workers, scientists and researchers as important factors of successful work and business activity in every organization of associated labor for general social progress.

Communists, together with working people and other subjective forces in trade unions and other social structures, must be the exponents of the struggle to rapidly eliminate instances of levelling out and of eradicating sources of income and personal income which do not have a suitable work contribution.

The League of Communists advocates that an ever-increasing number of joint needs in the sphere of the standard of living, including such needs in the context of the local communities, should be satisfied through direct exchange of labor. By using the principle of gross personal income, the means of satisfying these needs will be supplied out of the personal income of workers, the means of satisfying the needs of work and business activity through social activities which act to develop production will be satisfied out of the income of basic organizations of associated labor.

We also need to carry out as soon as possible a detailed analysis of the laws which regulate self-management interest communities, to reexamine the current number of communities and their internal organization, to reduce the enormous administrative apparatus and to bring the position of these communities into line with the SFRY constitution and the law.

Communists will advocate bringing the system of financing sociopolitical communities into line with the material possibilities of the economy and the economic stabilization policy. In order for this to be achieved, we need to examine budget allocations at all levels and to transform those forms of budget consumption which can be achieved through free exchange of labor and interest organization. The growth of budget allocations must be slower than growth in the social product and the practice of anonymous resources being created in the context of sociopolitical communities must be prevented.

Communists must be involved in reducing the number of those employed in work communities of organs of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities, sociopolitical organizations, organizations of associated labor, chambers of commerce, various intermediary organizations and so forth. This is because administrative and expert services, particularly in these communities, have increased to the extent that they have become irrational and economically unsuitable.

The congress points to the need to reexamine in detail the current system of taxes and other duties and to work out [words indistinct] the strengthening of the self-management position of workers, the coordination of goods and money relations and the realization of the aims of economic development and the economic stabilization policy.

The congress obliges communists, LCY organizations and leaderships to advocate the effective elimination of tendencies toward isolation of markets within the limits of individual sociopolitical communities and regions, particularism, monopolistic behavior and other similar phenomena which are harmful to social and economic development, causing many negative economic and political consequences and undermining the unity of our country. Economic, cultural and every other kind of isolationism prevents the self-management division of labor, is opposed to the interests of the working class, and leads to its division and the creation of conflict, (? nationalism) and intolerance strengthening group ownership relations and preventing the natural integration of society on the bases of the socialist self-management pooling of labor resources.

It is the task of communists to support resolutely the processes of pooling, and the movement of accumulated resources of organizations of associated labor and the credit potential of business banks throughout Yugoslavia.

We need to ensure that foreign currency is at the disposal of all basic organizations which have taken part in the creation of products which are exported on the basis of joint receipts and joint income and other forms of business cooperation and association.

By means of the self-management pooling of labor and resources, self-management agreements in the context of self-management interest communities for economic relations with other countries and the functioning of the foreign currency market we need to ensure the necessary foreign currency resources for organizations of associated labor which do not export but are significant for production and supply of the market.

In the context of the long-term stabilization policy we need to work out measures and stages for achieving convertibility of the dinar. In order for this to be achieved, we need to have a unified and realistic exchange rate for the dinar, to develop a foreign currency market on the basis of self-management and to carry out a policy of selective protection for domestic production and stimulation of exports, especially of goods and services which are competitive on markets with convertible currency.

The exponents of indebtedness abroad must be basic organizations of associated labor which, from their foreign currency receipts on the basis of the pooling of labor and

resources, can pay off credit obligations, bearing in mind the balance of payments possibilities of the country as a whole. Administrative measures in this sphere must be replaced by economic measures aimed at stimulating basic organizations of associated labor to increase exports and create foreign currency income, as well as their association with other basic organizations of associated labor.

At the same time, the role and responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces and organs of the federation for Yugoslavia's foreign currency and balance of payments must be strengthened, and the causes of transforming balance of payments positions into the balance of payments of the republics and the balance of payments of the autonomous provinces must be eliminated resolutely.

As soon as possible we need to establish and formulate a strategy of long-term development of economic relations with other countries [words indistinct] as an integral part of the overall long-term program of economic stabilization. This needs to contain formulated methods, mutually coordinated economic policy measures and mechanisms which will permit our economy to oppose successfully unfavorable influences from world economic trends.

It is particularly important to develop income-based relations between organizations of associated labor which produce raw materials, those which process raw materials and transport organizations, in order to increase income, stability of production and the market [passage indistinct].

We need to [word indistinct] and consistently pursue a total long-term economic stabilitization program which will contribute to the continued development of the forces of production and of self-management socioeconomic relations. All development plans, instruments of the system and economic policy measures should be coordinated with this program on the principle of continued planning.

Federal socialist subjective forces will advocate:

-- Economic and social development which will be based on broader and more effective involvement by the Yugoslav economy in the international division of labor on realistic material possibilities, a rise in the level of labor productivity and effective economic activity, and increased use of domestic natural, production and other potentials and internal supplies;

-- A stronger and more long-term orientation toward increasing goods and services, particularly in the convertible area, the elimination of the balance of payments deficit and the gradual reduction of the country's level of indebtedness abroad;

-- Continued changes in the structure of the economy in the sense of increasing production for export and more rapid development of energy production, production of raw materials and food, and development of the tourist industry;

-- The elimination of the causes and a significant reduction in the rate of inflation and price rises [words indistinct] of all forms of production being brought into line with income earned and the coordination of relations in the distribution of the social product.

The congress draws attention to the fact that we need to alter radically our attitude toward losses and economic activity which is on the border of profitability. In organizations of associated labor which have losses, communists are obliged to consider the real causes and responsibility for losses, and they must contribute directly to recovery programs and specific measures and actions aimed at carrying out the tasks arising from them in order to pursue successful business activity. This relates in particular to organizations of associated labor which have for successive years and for subjective reasons run at a loss. In order to eliminate losses we must also ensure a restructuring of production, while maintaining the social security of working people. Business and self-management organs must bear full responsibility for bad economic activity, and they may even be replaced.

In organizations of associated labor in which the conditions for recovery do not exist, work must be stopped. In this, on the basis of broad programs, we must ensure employment, retraining and social security for workers.

The 12th LCY Congress points to communists, obligations to be involved in the more resolute realization of the policy of structural changes in the economy. In selecting priorities set out in the current medium-term plan the basic criteria should be effective involvement in the international division of labor and adequate evaluation of one's own material and human potentials.

The development of the agricultural industrial complex represents one of the strategic aims of the country's socioeconomic development. It is in the joint interest to achieve an essential change in the realization of development aims in increasing the production of food, in order to satisfy growing needs and ensure essential supplies in the country, to reduce and eliminate imports of food which we can produce and to create more lasting and stable bases for the export of agricultural products and an increase in income on this basis.

The social orientation in connection with food production as a priority activity must be spelled out and worked out consistently through economic policy measures, from the federation to the municipality, and in practical actions in basic organizations of associated labor, organizations of agricultural workers, agricultural combines, transport organizations, banks, self-management interest communities and other social factors.

In order to change the situation in agriculture and develop a modern concept of development and of agrarian policy, we need broad and organized social action. In economic policy measures and conditions of economic activity there must be elements which will ensure the realization of agreed development aims. In order for agricultural production to be increased we need the adoption of specific measures for the rational use of land and the prevention of the continued reduction in arable agricultural land, measures aimed at expanding arable area in the social sector and increased investments.

In order for agriculture to develop more rapidly it is important to increase labor productivity constantly as well as yields and general production in the social sector, as well as raising the educational and technical level of agricultural workers. This is also a basic condition for the involvement of agricultural workers in highly productive socially organized production, as well as for more rapid stabilizing of the market in agricultural and food products.

We need to create the conditions so that individual agricultural producers can enter into various aspects of association, cooperation, agreement-making and other forms of production cooperation which respond to their interests, and also to the needs of society as a whole. Organizers [words indistinct] of every organization of associated labor in the country and every organization of cooperatives need to accept as an obligation the constant stimulation of these processes through specific actions. We need to prevent the use of land in an entrepreneurial way and all other private speculation by using another work force and social means of work and the gaining of income without work contribution.

Exports of agricultrual products should be planned in a long-term way and such an orientation should be supported by economic policy measures. This demands organized joint action on the part of communists in producing and foreign-trade organizations.

Organizations responsible for supplying towns and large consumer centers must make links and agreements on long-term bases with food producers with regard to production for their own needs and for the formation of market reserves. It is essential to work out and apply the system of subsidies, in accordance with the constitutional decisions.

Agricultural workers must be encouraged by means of taxation policy in the sphere of agriculture, particularly in taxing the income of individual producers, to make rational use of the land, increase labor productivity, output and income, and also such a policy will prevent acquisition of income without work.

The LCY will continue decisively to advocate the realization of the policy of more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the speediest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, as one of the long-term and common interests and goals of the socioeconomic development of all republics and autonomous provinces and of Yugoslavia as a whole. Reliance on one's own forces should be the basic path to realization of the policy of more rapid development of the economically underdeveloped republics and the speediest possible development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The system of encouraging more rapid development of these regions must be improved in order for it to be based to the greatest possible extent on wider self-managing association of labor and means on the basis of income and the joint interests of organizations of associated labor from all the republics and autonomous provinces.

Communists in the relevant self-managing and social organs of the economically underdeveloped republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are responsible for ensuring that the federal funds and additional funds for financing social services are used rationally for the purposes for which they are allocated, purposes which must be in accordance with social plans. Better social control over the use of these funds should be ensured.

Objective criteria for establishing the level of development of the republics and autonomous provinces should be adopted by midway in the current plan period.

The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces must conduct a decisive social action to create conditions for more rapid productive employment, especially of young qualified cadres in direct production, which will contribute to the development of productive forces and raise the country's social product. Attention should be given in particular to employing women more rapidly and to consistent implementation of the policy of taking on newly qualified workers.

Conditions for productive employment of workers in oversubscribed occupations must be created by means of retraining programs. Greater and better organized mobility of workers must also be encouraged, particularly of highly qualified and creative cadres, in accordance with the needs of economic and social development.

Communists, organizations and leaderships of the League of Communists, especially in basic and other organizations of associated labor and municipalities must be computed to establishing more rapidly and promoting conditions for employment in Yugoslavia or our citizens temporarily employed abroad: This must be secured by development programs and plans on the part of basic organizations of associated labor, sociopolitical communities and other planning and development subject. This will encourage both the opening up of new jobs and the use of workers' personal funds in economic activities where this is possible.

Communists in self-managing and social organs must take the most determined measures to prevent all more marked negative manifestations in the sphere of employment -- infringement of laws, agreements and contracts, favoritism, bribery, nepotism and rigging of competition for jobs.

The League of Communists, trade unions, and self-management organs in organizations of associated labor will wage a determined struggle to improve labor organization, in order to eliminate laziness and irresponsible behavior of some workers. A review should be made of the need to change the regulations on labor relations in order to strengthen the responsibility of the employed with regard to their labor obligations.

A review should also be made of the opportunities for reducing working time for certain categories of workers.

The congress charges communists to set about removing the causes of stagnation of self-managing relations and irrational conduct of economic activity in the sphere of housing. In order to establish and implement housing policy, further development of self-managing relations in this sphere is called for.

The League of Communists will exert determined efforts to introduce more rapidly economic criteria in the housing and communal sphere and to ensure that working people enjoy an equal opportunity to acquire and use housing and satisfy communal needs. This requires that personal consumption funds be utilized to a greater extent in the housing and communal sphere.

Communists will make efforts to ensure that realistic programs to resolve housing needs are adopted in every basic organization of associated labor and every work community, on the basis of the share of pure income realized, with a greater part being taken by the personal funds of those involved, in accordance with their material possibilities.

Conditions must be created for more rapid development of housing cooperatives, as an integral part of self-managing interest organization of socially orientated housing construction, with the full involvement of personal labor and funds and direct decisionmaking by the cooperative members.

Housing construction must be adapted to the demand for complete housing settlements with the necessary accompanying facilities to be built in accordance with rational urban planning decisions, and also to the demand for more economical and functional apartments; funds for housing construction must be used for specific purposes and the cost of apartments must be separated from all other expenditure.

The 12th Congress stresses that social policy should be directed toward constantly increasing the economic and social secbrity of working people and citizens in accordance with the material possibilities and the policy of economic stabilization.

Communists must be most determined in their efforts to eradicate manifestations of unjustified social differences. This demands that a determined end be put to cases of acquisition of income without working for it; various privileges in material position by reselling property and real estate, and acquisition of income and property by speculation, must be prevented.

The League of Communists advocates class and socialist solidarity in order to secure the agreed material living standard of the specified categories of working people and citizens, in such a way that the solidarity measures do not (increase the motivation of greater rise in) income. The solidarity funds for meeting joint needs must be guaranteed for an agreed program, period of time and living standard.

The Congress underscores that the widest possible social concern for children is one of the essential prerequisites for socioeconomic and social development. Social concern for children must be developed, too, as a package of education and up-bringing, health and social measures ensuring children the conditions for development, greater social security and socialist self-managing upbringing and education.

The League of Communists will exert efforts toward the further development of the pension and disability system in order to establish firmly such a system of pension assurance as will guarantee, at the same time as implementing rights as credit for past labor, social security which will be the result of the genuine labor and managing contribution by individuals to creating social income and effective economic activity by the entirety of their social past labor. The League of Communists will also work for greater social security for the disabled on the basis of the principles of solidarity, reciprocity and compassion of the socialist self-managing society. Conditions must be created for employing workers who have reduced labor capability and for those disabled at work.

The 12th LCY Congress places emphasis upon the LCY's responsibility for the implementation and development of the political system of socialist self-management as a historically new system of political democracy, which is founded upon self-managing socialist production relations and which through integration of labor and policy abolishes the alienation of workers from the means, results and conditions of labor and from the management of political and social affairs as a whole. It is on this basis that the leading role of the working class in society is expressed and secured and the social ownership of production means as the material basis of the power and self-management of working people is protected. This signifies the continual consolidation of the self-managing position and responsibility of working people and citizens in exercising authority and making decisions on all social affairs.

The League of Communists will exert even more determined efforts to ensure that (? workers) organized in a self-managing way and (?citizens) express, democratically coordinate and satisfy as directly as possible their self-managing interests, for the further development of self-managing decisionmaking on the part of workers and all working people, for the further development of the delegate system and consolidation of its integrating function, for consistent realization of the constitutionally-established role of the subjective factor in delegate relations. In such a way the work of all delegate assemblies and other organs and bodies would become the genuine reflection of the activity of working people and the place for contracting on the part of their delegations and delegates.

It is the duty of communists, the resolution goes on to say, to oppose vigorously the practice of adopting decisions outside delegate organs and bodies in informal groups and to struggle with determination against attempts to skirt around and slow down delegate decisionmaking, thus making it ineffective.

Members, organiztions and organs of the League of Communists are responsible for developing socialist consciousness about the fact that the freedom and right of working people and citizens to put forward individual self-managing interests simultaneously demands respect for the interests of others, and also readiness to coordinate them democratically, alongside the responsibility for the development of the community and society as a whole. This demands constant and vigorous action on the part of communists to overcome manifestations which slow down or prevent democratic agreement-making and contracting and threaten the real interests of workers and the quality of working people and citizens, nations and nationalities.

The resolution goes on to stress that consistent implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility is of far-reaching importance for the development of the political system of socialist self-management and that it is a permanent task of the League of Communists. Consistent implementation of collective work and responsibility means mutual linkage and more varied democratic coordination and cooperation between the organs and institutions of the political system, as well as an end to decisionmaking in isolated forums, all this being an important precondition for realizing the role of the League of Communists and other subjective forces within the delegate system.

The League of Communists will try to ensure that in creating joint interests, the SFRY Assembly affirms as consistently and creatively as possible the responsibility of the republic and autonomous provinces for their own development and the development of the socialist federal community of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, and for the fulfillment of the functions of the federation as the joint functions of all its integral parts; that joint interests are coordinated and confirmed in a responsible and timely way in the SFRY Assembly, the role and responsiblity of the federation as established by the SFRY Constitution is realized, and that the Yugoslav socialist community of equal nations and nationalities is guaranteed and further developed.

The 12th LCY Congress makes it incumbent upon the Central Committee and the LCY to launch an action in the SAWPY to study the experience gained to date in the operation of the electoral system and to set out ways of improving it as a very important component of the overall democratization of relations in society.

Communists working in state organs, the resolution goes on to state, are charged with struggling for consistent implementation of the constitutional norms regarding making their work public. Violation of this principle hampers the development of self-management, has a negative effect on the quality of the work of state organs and leads to their bureaucratization. In legislative policy communists must fight against excessive regulation of social relations by norms and frequent changing of regulations.

The League of Communists will exert efforts to ensure that the contracting between the republics and provinces on joint interests in the federation rests on the guidelines according to which the total surplus labor is genuinely managed by the working class, which, integrated in a self-managing way on the basis of the delegate system, implements its authority and management of social affairs in all forms of self-managing organization of associated labor, and in all sociopolitical communities from the municipality to the federation.

The Congress emphasizes that the constitutional concept of the federation proceeds from the historically established fact, continually confirmed afresh, that it is an elementary requirement and joint need as well as the responsibility of every nation and nationality and of every republic and autonomous province on the basis of the authority of the working class, which is based upon self-managing associated labor, to ensure its own sovereignty, security, economic and social development in socialist self-management.

The League of Communists is historically responsible for the constant promotion of intranational relations on the basis of full respect for national characteristics, equality, brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities, genuine affirmation of national interests, (?unity) of the working class, (?and) consolidation of socialist self-managing community from the positions of the interests of the working class.

Only through persistent struggle for the development of the political system of socialist self-management and for further destatization and socialization of social functions, will communists be successful in opposing every understanding of unity and togetherness from the standpoint of strengthening the role of the state and in opposing instances of identifying state with nation as well as attempts to seek the solutions to topical problems proclaimed as being pure national interests outside the complex of the development of socialist self-management relations.

The Congress charges communists and calls upon all working people and citizens to settle accounts vigorously and above all in their own environment with those responsible for nationalist actions and to oppose attempts to incite and inflame national intolerance, phenomena which threaten the equality of the individual nation and nationalities and the security and existence of working people and citizens, members of all nations and nationalities in any area of the country whatsoever; and to oppose any claim of that nationalism in their own environment being an alleged ally in the struggle against the nationalism of others as well as other manifestations threatening the equality, brotherhood and unity and socialist self-managing togetherness of our nations and nationalities.

The League of Communists points in particular to the importance of and need for well-organized and continuous ideopolitical training of communists and all working people, in particular the young, which will ensure correct understanding of our policy of intranational relations and an active attitude and feeling of responsibility on the part of all for implementing that policy consistently.

The 12th LCY Congress stresses the long-term importance of the political platform for LCY action in developing socialist self-management, brotherhood, unity and togetherness in Kosovo, and charges the members and organizations of the LCY and its organs and calls upon all working people and citizens to exert efforts to implement its consistency in practice. Through decisive political action and measures on the part of the Kosovo League of Communists, the Serbian League of Communists and the LCY as a whole and through responsible determined and timely action by all state organs in Kosovo, an end should be put as soon as possible to instances of violation of the constitutional rights of citizens and working people of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities which have led to their mass exodus from Kosovo and which continue to do so.

The League of Communists must continue to work for consistent implementation of its permanent program guidelines and constitutional principles on the place, role and responsibility of sociopolitical and social organizations and associations of citizens in the development of the political system of socialist self-management, proceeding from the fact that without the all-round involvement and active creative activity of the League of Communists, the system cannot operate normally and progress further. The League of Communists can accomplish this only by operating in these organizations and associations as an active and leading ideopolitical force. In connection with such a guideline the resolution emphasizes that the League of Communists must abandon as rapidly as possible the practice of assuming the role of (?other) sociopolitical organizations, whereby the league's political executive organs maintain hierarchial relations containing elements of subordination and monopoly.

Communists should advocate socialization of policy and consistent implementation of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and should step up the struggle against continuance of unnecessary political professionalism and accumulation of political functions in all sociopolitical and social organizations, proceeding here from the concept that the political professional function is a social obligation for a specific period.

The League of Communists will adopt a wholly responsible attitude with regard to the problems confronting young people in society, such as the socioeconomic position of young people, education and upbringing, employment opportunities, organization of more meaningful social life, entertainment and sports, depending upon their means and the possibilities of society. It is a direct and permanent task of the League of Communists to open up prospects for the young generation through its ideopolitical action and to create conditions to include the young in labor and self-management more rapidly. Instances of a fractional attitude toward young people must be eliminated more rapidly, as must other resistance to the broader social affirmation of young people and the election of young people to responsible posts in society. Fuller use will thus be made of all the opportunities for even greater creative commitment of young people, and their participation in the delegate system and in self-management organs.

Part of the resolution deals with the system of public information. It is stated that there can be no self-management without well-informed self-managers, and that the delegate system cannot develop and find its affirmation in practice unless working people and citizens are informed about everything necessary for them to play their part in the process of social decisionmaking. Taking such assessments as its starting point, the League of Communists will direct its actions to further developing and coordinating all activities and elements of the information system on self-managing basis.

The Congress makes it incumbent upon communists to wage a determined struggle to fulfill the role of the organized socialist forces in the system of information as a whole. The media have a special role and responsibility in achieving the goals of our public information system. The resolution emphasizes that the League of Communists and communists in the media must wage a determined struggle to ensure that the media are constantly committed to affirming the achievements of our revolution and the fundamental values of the self-managing social system, and must constantly work for an orientation of editorial policy such as will make the media to an even greater extent an active subject in developing socialist consciousness and socialist self-managing relations.

Communists in the media in the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces, and in the media founded by the organs and organizations of the federation, are obliged constantly to promote cooperation and agreement-making between editorial boards and work organizations in the information sphere, and to fight for objective information from all environments in their media organs, as well as for accessibility of the press as a whole to readers throughout the country. At the same time communists in all editorial boards of the media must conduct a determined struggle against instances of antisocialist and antiself-managing ideological views and concepts in the media, opposing every manifestation of nationalism, penetration of petit bourgeous liberalist, dogmatic-bureaucratic, and statist consciousness and attempts to manipulate the media, privatize and abuse them.

The resolution also underlines that dissemination of information to the world public must be effective and aggressive, and so organized and synchronized as to ensure all-round and objective acquaintance with the values and achievements of our socialist, self-managing sociopolitical, economic and cultural development and with our country's contribution to the development of international relations.

The section of the resolution on the LCY's tasks in developing and strengthening all-peoples defense and social self-protection stresses that all-round consolidation of all-people's defense and social self-protection is the sole path guaranteeing the maintenance of the independence, territorial integrity and constitutional order of the SFRY.

The continual exacerbation of the military-political situation in the world, increased activity of the external and internal enemy, in particular counterrevolutionary activity from positions of nationalism and irredentism, as well as the growth of socially harmful phenomena in conditions of aggravated economic and social problems in society, required that all organized socialist forces, working people and citizens be engaged even more consciously and responsibly in all-people's defense and social self-protection. The League of Communists performs its leading role in all-people's defense and social self-protection through operating within the political system of socialist self-management, relying upon the revolutionary patriotic consciousness of working people and citizens and directing their activity toward consistent development and implementation of Tito's conception of defense and security.

The organizations and organs of the League of Communists must be ideopolitically, organizationally and professionally capable and equipped in terms of cadres to secure constantly, in the event of an emergency breaking out as well as in the most difficult conditions of an all-people's defensive war, the effective operation of the defense and self-protection system.

The experience and lessons learned in the revolution and the post war construction of the country point to the necessity of constant and well-organized struggle against all forms of counterrevolutionary and other hostile activity from nationalists, irredentists, unitarist, bureaucratic-dogmatic, liberalist and other positions contrary to the policy of the League of Communists and the interests of the working class, working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. The specific knowledge acquired in the recent past, particularly in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, shows that this struggle must be waged even more uncompromisingly in all environments and also demonstrates the need for greater vigilance and mobility by all organized socialist forces.

The congress points to the need for a considerably more vigorous and consistent struggle against instances of violation of constitutionality, legality and the norms of socialist morality, against economic crimes and other ways of threatening socialist property and the personal and material security of citizens, of usurping power, bureaucratic and technocratic arbitrariness and every other form of conduct infringing the self-management rights of working people and social interests; and against incidents of bribery, corruption and privilege. All these and other socially harmful phenomena must be suppressed, primarily by political means and other measures of social self-protection.

The LCY is responsible for ensuring that the SFRY armed forces are always able and ready to prevent sudden aggression and other dangers for the country and, in conjunction with other forces of all-people's defense, to offer effective opposition to any aggressor and conduct an armed struggle to a final victory. It will thus be committed to ensuring that the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense, as a unified armed force, are further improved in terms of cadre and mobilization ability, are modernized technically and equipped and trained in accordance with the conception and doctrine of all-people's defense and in accordance with the demands of modern war and armed struggle.

The organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav People's Army is responsible for implementing the LCY's policy in developing the army and is an irreplaceable factor strengthening its morale and political unity, its socialist, revolutionary, all-people's and Yugoslav nature.

The League of Communists will opt for a more rapid and integrated development of civil protection and in particular for improved preventive measures and training of civil protection units and headquarters for specific tasks of social self-protection and accomplishing its role in peace and war, including under conditions in which means of mass destruction are used. Greater attention must be devoted to training working people and citizens for all forms of self-help and mutual help in every environment.

Particularly in local communities and organizations of associated labor. The selection and involvement of ideopolitically oriented and professionally trained cadres from the ranks of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia for the needs of the armed forces and for defense and security matters in society constitute a permanent political obligation of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists. It is incumbent on them to exert a direct influence by ideopolitical activity to elicit a great response by young men to entering military schools and academies, particularly from those republics and autonomous provinces, nations and nationalities where this response is unsatisfactory.

The League of Communists will exert efforts to ensure that the entire population is involved in training and tuition for all people's defense and social self-protection, with reliance on a broader base of skilled cadres and all subjects of the socialist self-managing system; and will struggle for higher quality training, rationalization and improvement of mass actions and exercises in this sphere. The greatest attention will be devoted to equipping young people through ideopolitical, military professional and technical training for tasks in all-people's defense and socialist self-protection, this LCY resolution states.

The section of the resolution on the tasks of the LCY in socialist self-managing transformation of upbringing and education, science, culture and physical culture proceeds from the assessment that it is an exceptionally important task for the overall social transformation on the bases of socialist self-management to link education and labor in a unified system of associated labor and to overcome its alienation from working people.

The congress also points to the fact that further educational reform presumes that organizations of associated labor be better fitted responsibly to assume their obligations in performing this part of the training and education function, and ensuring renewal of their own and social cadres.

The contradictions between the difficulties in employment for young people on the one hand, and the increasingly weak response to certain jobs in material production on the other hand, must be overcome by effective social and economic measures and actions in organizations of associated labor engaged in material production, in sociopolitical communities, schools and faculties, and also by constant ideopolitical and pedagogical work, more rapidly to overcome the prejudices about certain professions and occupations, and by more favorable remuneration for labor in production. The offering of stipends continues to be an important element of cadre policy.

Communists in organizations of associated labor must try to ensure that planning of cadre and educational needs becomes an inseparable part of the planning for the overall development of their organization.

The Congress points to the need for organizations of associated labor in all spheres of social labor to be engaged alongside other social factors, in accordance with the aims of economic stabilization, in integrating and rationalizing the network and capacity of educational organizations at all levels, particularly in higher and further education. This means that those programs of education which do not promise jobs to pupils and students must be abolished and that training for experts in those profiles which give no employment must be temporarily halted.

The League of Communists stresses that a joint basis for vocational education is essential but calls for its adoption in parallel with training for employment or job. It calls for general, and generalized and specialized education to be provided in every plan and program of vocational education.

We need concepts of program and organizational change in higher education which, with the application of the principle of grading, will link it more closely with other parts of vocational education and education in general and coordinate it with the development (? program) of associated labor and scientific and technical progress.

The criteria and conditions for registering students at universities and high schools must be coordinated between the republics and provinces, and the number of students, kinds of profiles and areas of expertise must be established by the faculties together with organizations of associated labor from all spheres of social work and with other interested factors.

The unity of the system of education in the whole country must be ensured through unified socioeconomic and ideopolitical bases with the application of the same principles of programming education and with joint bases for an educational program. The League of Communists stresses the need for education policy to be developed even more intensively within the context of interrepublican and provincial cooperation and for social and self-management agreements which have already been signed to be carried out consistently, with the adoption of new ones.

Communists must struggle resolutely against tendencies toward group ownership, bureaucratic, technocratic, liberalist, nationalist and unitarist attitudes, which lead to instances of isolationism and disintegration, and discrimination in education in schools and universities. This acts to create unnecessary differences in the content of training for individual jobs and occupations, causing difficulties in the mobility of those who are being educated.

Scientific research work must become an integral part of the general work and the innovation process to a much greater extent. We need to ensure conditions of economic activity in which a broader application of the results of research and more rapid introduction of innovation will be incorporated into the development policy of organizations of associated labor and become the economic interests of workers themselves.

The Congress calls on communists to become increasingly involved in creating the social conditions for the development and the expansion of the network of research units and scientified institutes in material production, and in equipping organizations of associated labor for a more responsible relationship with the development of scientific work and a more organized use of scientific achievements. They should also be involved in encouraging scientific research for their own and broader social needs.

Communists in all work environments and at all delegate levels must [words indistinct] a change in the practice of selective and uncontrolled importing of foreign technology which has been taking place up to now; they must advocate self-management agreement-making between republics and provinces on developing a strategy of technological

development and on increased, more organized and better representation on the world market of innovation and knowledge; we need a greater and more organized flow of scientific results and cadres to developing countries and an increase in the number of innovations, and more contact between new scientific and technical discoveries and technological solutions and their application is social and production practice. We need to look for our own scientific and theoretical solutions, to develop new forms of adopting and applying scientific achievements, and we need to improve our own technology with a creative but selective use and continued promotion of scientific and technological achievements in the world.

The whole of the scientific potential of the academies of arts and sciences, the universities, the high school organizations and autonomous scientific institutes, and of scientific and developmental units in production, must be linked on self-management bases and must be made a function of the material and cultural development of society and associated labor.

Communists who are scientific workers must be constantly involved in the ideological struggle against uncritical acceptance of theoretical and ideological starting points from bourgeois society, dogmatism, nationalism, liberalism and pseudoradicalism. They must also have a critical and consistent attitude toward instances of academism, a routine attitude, formalism, historicism and national romanticism, as well as apologism in scientific and theoretical work. Committed Marxist criticism has a special place in this.

The League of Communists will try to ensure that cultural and artistic creativity develop as an expression of working-class and humanist values of socialist self-management society. Through their activity communists and working people in culture will contribute to the affirmation of culture as a factor of ennobling and liberating work and man, enriching interpersonal relations and promoting the creative character of work, and on this basis, spreading freedom of creativity.

The congress stresses the need for a stronger affirmation of social concern for the nurturing and development of our revolutionary traditions. Marxist evaluation of our cultural heritage and a constant improvement in conditions for the development of the broadest cultural and artistic creativity and permeation with cultural values should contribute to the comprehensive development of national cultures and community between all our nations and nationalities.

Communists will continue to advocate open and democratic debate on all issues in the sphere of culture and artistic creativity, the development of a Marxist and socialist oriented social and art criticism, and the strengthening of the struggle against antiself-management and antisocialist tendencies in culture.

The mystification of the past and falsification of history, especially the history of our revolutionary movement and national liberation struggle in works of art from nihilist, abstract-humanist and similar positions are an abuse of the freedom of creativity. The manipulation for nationalist and unitarist aims of the problem relating to language, tendencies toward individual environments being isolated within their own cultures, tendencies for one culture to dominate others and similar phenomena violate the unity of our socialist community. Elitist and bourgeois ideas about the role of culture in society, instances of commercialization, privatization and mediation hold back the affirmation of working-class, humanist values and prevent an improvement in the social position of culture and its more rapid development. The League of Communists will struggle consistently against all such and similar phenomenon.

Physical culture must carry out its basic aims and [word indistinct] working people and citizens, especially young people, can develop and maintain their physical and sporting inclinations, such as are suitable to a healthy life, work and the defense of the country, as well as the creative manifestation of human values.

Professionalism, such as we have today in some areas of top sport, must be overcome definitively. However, if some sports organizations want to continue to work on the principle of the professional involvement of the membership, they must be constituted on the bases of the principles of the law on associated labor or according to the law and live on their own income, and their cooperation and connection with the whole of sports activity would be regulated completely by suitable agreements, or jointly established norms of behavior.

A special section in the resolution was devoted to ideopolitical, organization, action and cadre training and [word indistinct] in the League of Communists. In this text it is stressed that the unity of the LCY and the [word indistinct] political vanguard of the working class and all working people and a cohesive force of our society is an essential condition for the consolidation of the basic aims of the revolution: socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and unity between our nations and nationalities, and the SFRY's nonaligned policy and territorial integrity.

Holding to the principles of democratic centralism, League of Communist members, organizations and organs are obliged to be active every day, responsibly and specifically contributing to the development of this unity. The LCY Central Committee and the central and provincial committees play a special role.

Everything that was achieved in our revolution was achieved through the joint struggle of communists, the working class and the working masses. Current revolutionary tasks require (? a more complete) realization of one of the basic aims of the League of Communists, the affirmation of the vanguard role on the basis of the program, and the constant stimulating of socialist self-management initiative and activity by the working class and working people, while also being active within the socialist alliance and general political system of socialist self-management.

The League of Communists must not be sectarian or narrow in relation to the initiative and sociopolitical involvement of working people who are ready to fight for the development of socialist self-management. Communists are obliged to be responsible in relation to the real problems of man and his [word indistinct].

The development of self-management association of labor requires the constant participation and contribution of all socialist self-management forces, and the initiative of workers, peasants, intellectual workers, young people and other working people organized in sociopolitical organizations. Communists must be in the front rank of self-management organized working people and they must be the exponents of the most progressive consciousness, initiators of activity, and not a factor of political monopoly and social arbitration. This means that the League of Communists must constantly overcome tendencies which sociopolitical organizations place before it and fight resolutely against every type of sectarianism.

In the development of League of Communists policy there must be a more definite and significant place for proposals from League of Communists basic organizations, the League of Communists of the republics and provinces, the results of scientific research and theoretical work, and standpoints developed in other political organizations and in the delegate system.

The free and open declaration of views, respect for others' views, strength of argument and principled criticism without labeling must be the characteristics of discussion in the League of Communists.

Communists must fight against delaying and [word indistinct] information about work and activity in League of Communist organizations and organs on sociopolitical events and tendencies in the environment in which they live and work. The role and significance of live speech and direct communication is irreplaceable in the ideopolitical struggle and activity of the LCY membership, organizations and organs.

The League of Communists must settle accounts resolutely with nationalist, bureaucratic-statist liberalist, technocratic, dogmatic and other antiself-management phenomena and ideas in their ranks. In this sense, differentiation of ideologically and politically alien standpoints and actions by individuals must not be carried out in a campaign manner. This needs to be an integral part of deeper, more comprehensive and specific discussions and actions by the League of Communists in performing topical tasks of their policy and strategy.

Generations which have grown up since the war can and must contribute much to our general material and spiritual progress. The League of Communists must shed light on one-sidedness and the various conflicts between different tendencies in our social criticism, while fighting against antisocialist and antiself-management orientations.

The League of Communists must fight resolutely and specifically against all attempts at destroying the basic values of the revolution, as well as fighting against all anti-socialist and antiself-management ideological trends.

Again ideas are appearing advocating solving open problems of our continued development on a statist basis as well as ideas which are an expression of tendencies toward a bourgeois restoration. These ideas imply essentially a return to social and political domination over the working class and working people. They are opposed to self-management association of labor and manifest doubt about the many achievements, values and criteria of our socialist self-management development to date. Nationalism and irredentism have arisen as the most aggressive activity by the enemy against our country's integrity, independence and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. A false leftwing has appeared, denying everything which has been achieved to date in our society. There is also clericalism, which tries to sow national intolerance and doubt in the basic values of socialist society.

Through ever more committed activity within the organized socialist forces of our society, the League of Communists [words indistinct] social conscience which will constantly, openly and uncompromisingly oppose all alien ideologies.

The real answer to topical tasks or socialist self-management development will not be possible without many greater and more organized effort aimed at developing ideopolitical work in League of Communists basic organizations.

The ideological work must fully affirm the creative and responsible attitude of the communists toward the tasks in their working and self-managing organization and social community as a whole and must be a still greater extent the expression of revolutionary practice of the action and politically militant League of Communists.

By ideological struggle it is necessary to clear up and eliminate the phenomena of compromising links between technobureaucratic tendencies and poor work, incapability and retraction from struggle. There must be wide support for the discussion on further development of socialist self-management on the bases of the SFRY Constitution and the law on associated labor: on the associating of work and resources on the principles of income; on the preconditions for the development of social productivity; on the promotion of delegate relations; on the creation of conditions for the overcoming of hierarchic and nonself-managing characteristics of the organization of work; on the quality and contents of information available to the workers and on all other topical questions from which action should be undertaken to solve them.

In the LCY's "Josip Broz Tito" political school it is necessary to create corresponding conditions for the Marxist education of cadres who would by their efforts and abilities contribute to the research of Marxist and theoretical problems of our socialist self-managing development; to the analyses of tendencies and contradictions in contemporary socialist processes in the world; to the spreading of Marxist culture; to the development of publishing activity; to a higher level of teaching of Marxism and social sciences in secondary schools and at universities, and so forth.

The congress stresses the exceptionally important role of the League of Communists and the need to intensify its activity in the development of Marxist theory.

The League of Communists must strive for the theoretical discussions to deal constantly with the elementary social experience of the working masses and their direct experience of problems of the socialist self-managing processes. This penetration must be an important source of knowledge of the League of Communists about the problems of strategy of development of associated labor.

It is necessary that the League of Communists strives in corresponding self-managing institutions for the building and implementation of a long-term cadre policy which will, among other things, imply all the necessary help of the social community in the formation of new Marxist cadres from the ranks of young people.

Only by their creative work, unity and organized activity will the communists increase the trust of the working people and all socialist and democratic forces in the League of Communists. Thus they will contribute to the spreading of self-managing initiatives and to the strengthening of the social power of the working class and, together with other organized socialist forces, develop achievements of our revolution, self-managing morale and socialist social consciousness in general.

One of the basic conditions for the implementation of revolutionary tasks is the unity of the LCY. At the 11th LCY Congress Tito said with special emphasis: "The ideopolitical and action unity of the League of Communists on the bases of democratic socialism [words indistinct] social organizations which include youth. The basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists are obliged to consider and critically assess this activity by their members as well.

The basic organizations are obliged to develop, in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism, the creative initiative of their members, a polemized and democratic struggle of opinion, criticism and self-criticism and to perform responsibly the determined stances and tasks. Those who undermined constitutional norms, show petty bourgeois hesitation, behave bureaucratically and technocratically, are insincere in the struggle waged by the League of Communists and undermine the moral and revolutionary personality of the members of the League of Communists, have no place in the League of Communists.

It is necessary to demand resolutely and timely specific political and moral responsibility of the communists, especially communists in the organs of the League of Communists, self-managing organs and delegations.

The 12th Congress appeals to all workers, creative workers and working people who are not members of the League of Communists to participate actively with their ideas and proposals in the determination of policies and in the sociopolitical activity of the organizations and organs of the League of Communists. Our working class, youth and all people committed to socialism have the right and need to influence the policy and activity of the League of Communists as their class revolutionary political organization. Their engagement in the implementation of aims and tasks in the development of socialist self-management and building of the country depends in many ways on their influence on the policy and work of the League of Communists.

The ideopolitical, organizational and action unity of the LCY on the principles of democratic centralism is an essential condition for the implementation of the leading social role and policy of the League of Communists. It can only be built in the revolutionary practice in which there are inevitable differences of opinion on specific questions among the communists. Differences represent a normal phenomenon for a revolutionary and democratic organization such as the LCY and can be overcome only by polemized struggle of opinion, criticism and self-criticism which must be an integral element of the method of work and building of relations in the League of Communists.

Proceeding from Tito's initiative to promote collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility and from further democratization of sociopolitical relations, it is necessary -- through contents and method of work, as well as by the cadre composition of the organs of the League of Communists -- to strengthen the role of the organs of the League of Communists at all levels in relation to their politicoexecutive bodies. It is necessary that the League of Communists constantly struggles against the phenomena of hierarchic relations between the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists and the members of the League of Communists and that it ensures their real equality and initiative in the adoption and implementation of decisions in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism. This is also the best barrier to careerism and bureaucratic pretensions and ambitions at leadership by individuals and to a formalistic approach to Comrade Tito's initiative.

Basing mutual relations on the principles of democratic centralism and responsibility toward the membership and the working class, and struggling against bureaucratic-centralist and federalist tendencies, the organs of the League of Communists are obliged to promote mutual cooperation and information and to intensify responsibility for the situation throughout the LCY.

The class structure of the LCY is still not in accordance either with the possibilities or with the need for greater participation by workers, agricultural workers and other creators in the League of Communists. By improving the social class structure the League of Communists is equipping itself ideopolitically, organizationally and in terms of action for more effective activity in this phase of socialist development and transformation. In the League of Communists there are great revolutionary and creative forces which must be present as effectively as possible in all parts of our society. Through ideopolitical activity and a more organized membership policy it is essential to achieve a workers' majority in the League of Communists, and this is an exceptionally significant task for League of Communist organizations and organs. The acceptance of new members should be carried out on the basis of previous reports and results achieved at work, in self-management and sociopolitical activity, and on this basis the social class composition of the League of Communists should be strengthened. The implementation of established criteria to date on admitting new members will result in an improvement in the quality of membership and will prevent a sectarian attitude.

The fight for a workers' majority in the League of Communists also means resolute support for greater political influence for producers and other creators on establishing and implementing overall League of Communists policy. The League of Communists must fight increasingly specifically for admitting members who are the most creative workers from all spheres of science, culture and other activities. Particular attention should be devoted to admitting agricultural workers and women, as well as to more adequate representation from members of all our nations and nationalities in the League of Communists.

The Congress obliges basic organizations and League of Communists organs at all levels at least once a year to discuss in detail the state and policy of admitting new members, from the viewpoint of strengthening the class and raising the quality of League of Communists members.

The League of Communists organizations and organs are obliged to advocate constantly the strengthening of the working class nature of cadre policy by electing cadres from the ranks of producers to all forums and organs of the League of Communists and to organs and institutions of our self-management and political system. League of Communist organizations and organs are at the same time obliged to take account of a suitable level of national representation. They are also bound to be concerned to have as many women and young people as possible in all positions.

Cadre policy must be a public function and is the inalienable right of self-management organized workers and working people. There must be a resolute struggle against reducing it to the distribution of cadres by narrow groups and individuals.

The consistent implementation of Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility requires a constant struggle for the best possible composition of organs, more rapid cadre training, more consistent realization of rotation and changing of cadres and their return after their mandate to the environment from which they came and the narrowing of room for reproducing political professionalism. This must also be ensured through social agreements on cadre policy at all levels of work and sociopolitical organization, through planning the needs of all cadres and through following their development, as well as through better work from cadre organs and services.

BRIEFS

NEW BANGLADESH AMBASSADOR -- Belgrade, 5 July (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received (Nazrul Islam), the newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Bangladesh to the SFRY, who submitted his credentials. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 5 Jul 82 LD]

VOJVODINA SAWP OFFICIALS -- At its 14th election session today, the Vojvodina SAWP Provincial Conference elected Vasa Milic president of its Presidium for a 1-year term of office and Milan Teofanov secretary of the Presidium for a 2-year term of office. Jelena Cupurdija was elected president of the conference for social activity of women. [Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 82 AU]

MACEDONIAN TERRITORIAL DEFENSE COMMANDER -- Lt Gen Todor Atanasovski, heretofore chief of the republican staff of territorial defense, has been appointed new commander of the territorial defense of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. At a ceremony held on this occasion, tribute was paid to Col Gen Bora Causev, previous commander, for his longstanding and devoted work. Maj Gen Stojan Asprovski will perform the function of chief of the republican staff. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 82 p 5 AU]

CROATIAN RESERVE OFFICERS OFFICIALS -- Zagreb, 23 Jun -- At an election conference of the Republican Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Croatia held in Zagreb on 23 June, Stjepan Kreber was elected chairman of the Republican Conference Presidium and Gojko Cvjeticanin secretary. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 82 p 5 AU]

FEDERAL ORGANS PARTY OFFICIALS -- Belgrade, 24 Jun -- At the election conference of the basic organizations of the League of Communists in the organs and organizations of the federation, Marjan Rozic was elected president of the conference, and Dr Rade Aleksic secretary. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Jun 82 p 3 AU]

FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION -- A Finnish parliamentary delegation led by its president (Terho Pursiainen) left Belgrade yesterday. The Finnish parliamentarians held talks in Belgrade with Iso Njegovan, president of the Yugoslav interparliamentary group, and with delegates of the SFRY Assembly on further cooperation. The delegation was also received by Anton Vratusa, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 82 p 12 AU]

BOSNI-HERCEGOVINA UNION CONGRESS -- Sarajevo, 22 Jun -- At its session today, the Council of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Trade Union Federation decided that the sixth congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina trade unions should be held on 8 and 9 October in Sarajevo. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 82 p 3 AU]